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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1874. NO. 24.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

Beecher at Home.

PRAYER MEETING AND PUBLIC RECEPTION.

nthusiasm of the Plymouth People.

EMARKS OF THE PASTOR.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Plymouth hurch was packed with people this evening to hear Mr. Beecher, on his return from is summer vacation. Large vases of flowers stood at each end of the platform. At even o'clock there was no standing room either in the church or passages, and ladies were frequently borne out during the ervices in a fainting condition. Among those present were Mrs. Beecher, Charles Beecher, Dr. Edward Beecher, Colonel Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Assistant Pastor Halliday, all the members of the late Investigating Committee, Professor Ressiter, W. Raymond and the trustees of the Church.

Promptly at 7:30, Mr. Beecher came on the platform and was received with a loud torm of applause. He gave out the ymn, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," which was sung by the congregation with great spirit. Mr. Beecher then ddered a brief prayer, in which he thanked od for their meeting on the twenty-seventh anniversary of his pastorate of the hurch. He prayed that much good might ccrue from his labors during the coming eason, and returned thanks to God for all his past blessings. Another hymn was sung, and prayer was offered by Professor Raymond. He besought the Lord to bless he man on his right hand, and gave hanks for the trials of discipline brought upon their pastor, which was for the glory of God.

After the congregation had sung another hymn, Mr. Beecher, rising to his feet, said that he would much rather have met his friends as usual at the end of his vacation, but he was anxious that the good old customary Friday night prayer meetings should not be departed from. They were met together, as in so many years before, at the commencement of what might be considered a new year, to consecrate themselves to the spread of Christ's kingdom on the earth. When troubles carried us away under burdens that we had not strength to bear, and under the waves of sorrow, when our strength failed, God's strength began. When sorrows were no longer to be tolerated and many came to the end of their endurance, then, in its plenitude And abundance, came the everlasting presence and power of the Almighty. The men looked back with amazement to think that their courage ever failed. When affliction or trouble was on a man, he should not hold down his head as a prisoner in chains. It was for us to lift up ourselves from the visible into the invisible; and though there might be troubles low down, God was above the clouds. He made an appeal to the young men of the congregation to grow in righeousness and the spirit of truth, and say to themselves, "I shall not crumble into dust but shall be irresistibly in the power of the heart of Christ." I ask not your confidence or sympathy, but the unity of a blessed hope; that you feal a sympathy for the weak, to lift them up and save them for Christ. He alluded very remotely to the discipline the Church had gone through, which he thought was only a kind of gritstone to sharpen their weapons of spiritual warfare for the remainder of the year; and he thought they should be all animated by a spirit of love, joy and peace in God. This had been their animating purpose for twenty-seven years, and they would come out of this tribulation for no other purpose than the glory of God.

Another hymn was then sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Mr. Beecher, which ended the proceedings. Attheir close the friends of the pastor closed up around the platform, and shook hands with and congratulated him, and it was fully half an hour before the church was cleared of the throng which had filled it.

The Plymouth Association, at the close of the proceedings, held a private and informal gathering, for the purpose of tendering a reception to Mr. Beecher. They gathered in their meeting-room above the lecture room, in large numbers. The room was handsomely decorated with flowers and banners, on which were inscribed "Love," "His banner over us was Love" and similar inscriptions. When Mr. Beecher appeared in the room, after receiving the greetings of all his friends in the church below, he was received with loud and long continued applause. At its close a young lady sang "Home, Sweet Home" to an accompaniment, to which was followed, after brief intervals, by the songs "Auld Lang Syne," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Marseillaise" and other well known airs. Mr. Beecher then promenaded through the room and held brief conversations with those present, which brought the proceedings to a termination.

FALL RIVER.

The Coroner's Jury---Relieving the Sufferers---Provision Against Accident.

FALL RIVER, October 2.—The evidence before the Coroner's jury in the Granite Mill disaster is completed. The verdict is not expected before next week. Four benefits, last night, for the mill sufferers, netted nearly $3,000. A number of mills are adopting efficient means of escape in case of fire. All the cotton mills are running three days in the week.

POLITICAL.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY CONVENTIONS—CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—The Republican County Convention adjourned at a late hour last night, after nominating a full ticket, which, however, differs from the Peoples' Ticket, only as regards candidates.

The Peoples' County Convention assembled again to-day and, after adopting a platform and other resolutions, adjourned and the different delegates formed into Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. E. O. Standard was nominated for reelection in the First district, Erastus Wells, Democratic nominee in the Second district, was indorsed, and in the Third district Root F. Wingate was nominated.

South Carolina.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, October 2.—The Independent Republican State Convention met here at noon. Various sections of the State are represented by delegations, almost entirely composed of colored men. The day was taken up in perfectungan organization, and nominations will probably be made to-morrow. There is little doubt that Judge Green will be the nominee for Governor. The proceedings were marked by harmony and good order.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Faraday has arrived at Queenstown.

The Carlist Junta in Biscay demand the restoration of peace.

The steamer Rhein, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

The steamer Vasco De Gama, from Yokohama, has arrived at San Francisco.

Captain A. K. Ewing, Postmaster at Logansport, Ind., died there yesterday, of typhoid fever.

Commodore M. B. Woolsey, Commadant Pensacola Navy Yard, died of yellow fever there yesterday.

The suspension of mill work in New Hampshire is not general, those at Salmon Falls alone curtailing as yet.

Coroner John R. Rice, of San Francisco, was arrested Thursday night for embezzlement. Having given bail he was released.

Bogardus and Paine had their pigeon shooting match at Stamford, Conn., yesterday. Bogardus won by a score of 39 to 37.

Governor Brown, of Tennessee, spoke an hour and a half, at the fair in Columbia, on the political condition of the State and country.

Charles Sumner's estate has been appraised, and is valued at one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty eight dollars.

At the Dayton fair yesterday, Goldsmith Maid trotted a mile in 2:18. Judge Fullerton beat Gloster in the trotting race, in three straight heats; time 2:21¼, 2:23, 2:23¼.

A Maine report alleges that ex-Governor Perham's friends propose an arrangement of the Senatorial question with the Hamlin faction, by taking Governor Dingley as a compromise candidate.

It is said that the recent action of the National Board of Underwriters towards the city of Chicago, was determined four days before the July fire, and is preliminary to a similar course towards other large cities.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION IN LONDON—A DOZEN PERSONS KILLED—A PANIC IN THE CITY.

LONDON, October 2.—At five o'clock this morning a barge lying in Regent's canal, near the Zoological Garden, and loaded with powder, exploded. The report of the explosion was heard a distance of twenty miles from the place where it occurred. The firemen have been dragging the canal all morning. Up to this hour five bodies, victims of the explosion, have been recovered. The lights in the railway station and other buildings, two miles away, were extinguished by the concussion. Many persons made narrow escapes from death. A number of animals in the Zoological Gardens were killed. The quantity of powder that exploded was four tons. Details of the occurrence show that its disastrous effects were wide spread. Many trees were uprooted, and a house, located two miles distant from the canal, was shattered. Seven persons are yet missing. There was a perfect panic here for hours, and it was not until the cause of the terrific report was learned, that the fears of the people were allayed. Several persons died from fright.

NEW MARKET HANDICAP.

LONDON, October 2.—The race for the New Market October handicap to-day, was won by Wild Myrtle; Lady Patricia second, and Genuine third. The last betting was ten to one against Wild Myrtle, twelve to one against Lady Patricia and twelve to one against Genuine. There were twelve starters.

THE LOST AMERICAN CABLE.

LONDON, October 2.—The steamer Faraday will put to sea as soon as she has taken in provisions and coal, and will resume the attempt to recover the direct cable, of which she had laid six hundred knots when it was lost. Should her efforts be successful, she will proceed to lay the remainder of the cable to the American coast.

NEUTRALITY IN SPANISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, October 3.—The Spanish steamer Tugu, now in the harbor of Sligo, has been warned by the authorities not to sail, and orders have been issued to prevent her departure. She has thirteen Armstrong guns on board, which are supposed to be destined for the Carlists. The captain declares that the guns are the property of the Spanish Government and he is taking them to England for repairs. An investigation is in progress.

Austria.

MEMBERS OF ARCTIC EXPEDITION DECORATED.

VIENNA, October 2.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has decorated all the members of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, including the sailors.

France.

THE POPE WRITES TO MACMAHON.

The *Journal de Paris* says the Pope has written a conciliatory and friendly letter to President MacMahon, acknowledging the efforts of France in his favor.

APPLICATION OF NEWSPAPER GAG.

The sale of the *Siecle* and the *Du Nouveau Siecle* in the streets has been prohibited. The offense of the latter journal was an article making an invidious comparison of the Thiers administration with the present government.

PROPOSITION OF SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The *Liberte* states that the Spanish Government has issued a protest against the conveyance of arms to the Carlists by sea.

Turkey.

CONSPIRACY IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, October 2.—A conspiracy for the overthrow of the reigning dynasty of Servia has been discovered. Many arrests have been made, and arms have been seized. Ex-Prince Karageorgewich is believed to be the prime insigator of the movement.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—Steamships Goethe, from New York; Marathon, from Boston, and Nova Scotian, from Baltimore, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, October 2.—Steamship Wyoming, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 2—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; for account 92⅝@92¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 109¾; do, 1867, 109⅞; 10-40's, 104⅝; new 5's, 104⅝. New York Centrals 95@96. Erie 22@24. Refined petroleum 9½@9¾d.

FRANKFORT, October 2.—United States bonds 5-20's 88@88¼.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—Cotton firm and advanced a fraction; middling uplands 8d; Orleans 8⅝@8¾d. Sales of 18,000 bales, including 3,000 speculation and export and 9,800 American. Breadstuffs steady. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 20,000 quarters, including 12,000 quarters American. Corn 28s 6d@28s. Lard 62s 9d. Cheese—best grade American fine 63s.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

First Speaking of the Political Campaign---Speech of General Cary, the Horny-Handed Son of Toil---A Vivid Picture of the Sufferings of His Fellow-Laborers Under American Despotism.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 2, 1874.

The Democracy had a large rally here to-night, and were addressed by Hon. S. F. Cary and J. A. Mack, of the *Ohio Statesman*. General Cary sustained the Ohio Democratic position on finances, civil rights, etc., and was severe on banks, bondholders and capitalists. A large portion of his speech was directed to laboring men, in an effort to array them against capitalists. He charged that the poor paid all the taxes, while the rich shirked payment; blaming the Republican party for so shaping legislation as to militate against the poor and in favor of the rich. The Republican party, he said, had only passed one just tax law, and that was the income tax, which they hastened to repeal at the demand of capitalists. He said the Cincinnati *Commercial* had made the foul charge against him that he was in favor of making money so plenty that it would take a wheelbarrow load to buy a breakfast. This was not true. His desire was to make money cheap and labor remunerative. He said inflation in our rivers and inflation in our finances were parallel necessities—one just so useful as the other in maintaining active trade. Contraction would still increase the tendency of our country, since Republicans have been in power, towards making the rich richer and the poor poorer, restricting capital in the hands of the few, and reducing the laboring classes to a state of dependence and semi-serfdom. The Civil Rights bill he depicted as a hobby of Charles Sumner which ought to have been buried with him, but was bound to be passed by the Republican party. Its purpose was to repeal wholesome State laws and force mixed schools against the will of both colors and ruinous to their interests. It was the purpose of the Republican party, by forcing this measure, to break up the free school system of the South, and thus find an excuse for establishing a national school system with an increase of official earmarks. This was another entering wedge, he claimed, in the direction of despotism, towards which the Republican party was fast hastening us.

His speech was replete with witty anecdotes and sharp hits. His financial utterances, however, were evidently not wholly to the taste of our Democrats, many of the leaders here being slightly tinctured with heresy in regard to that Democratic doctrine. The impending election excites very little attention here. This first meeting promises to leave hardly a ripple on the political surface. There will likely be many stay-at-homes on election day.

JAPAN.

The Terrible August Typhoon---Hundreds of Lives Lost---Thousands of Houses Destroyed---Cattle Killed and Vessels Wrecked---The Formosan Difficulty---Death of the Acting German Consul Avenged.

SAN FRANCISCO.—October 2.—The Vasco De Gama brings dates from Yokohama to September 11th. The assassin of Heber, the Acting German Consul at Hokodadi, has been sentenced to death. The Mikado has expressed to Von Brandt, the German Minister, his personal regrets at the occurrence. The Minister notified the Government that, while he does not press any money compensation, he demands an Imperial notification forbidding the wearing of swords within certain distances of foreign settlements.

The typhoon which visited the southern part of Japan August 20th, was one of the most severe ever experienced by foreigners. The steamer Ping or Goaloo and the German bark Hamburg, were driven on the rocks at Nagasaki. The iron-clad ram Stonewall was sunk. Hundreds of Japanese junks were wrecked, and fully two hundred lives were lost at Nagasaki alone. Storehouses were overthrown. The Governor's new house is a heap of ruins. Kabe also suffered. Not less than one thousand junks were wrecked. Sagokan came in for a share of the typhoon. Six thousand houses were destroyed and one hundred lives lost. Thousands of cattle on the plantations were killed.

Ten thousand Chinese troops had reached Singapore, *en route* to Formosa. When the Vasco left Yokohama there were still prevalent conflicting reports about Formosa. The opinion seemed to be prevalent that war must ensue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

BERNE POSTAL CONGRESS.

All Powers but France Agree to an International Congress.

Uniform Rate of Six Cents per Half Ounce.

United States Commissioner Directed to Sign the Convention.

General Burnside the Most Prominent Candidate for St. Petersburg.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Instructions of Attorney General to United States Marshals in Southern States.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON D. C., October 2, 1874.

The International Postal Congress.

Mr. Blackfan, United States Commissioner to the International Postal Convention at Berne, reports to the Postmaster General, by cable, that the greatest unanimity prevails among the representatives of the various civilized nations assembled there in the interest of increased mail facilities. France has manifested opposition from the beginning, carrying out her traditional policy of exclusion in all which attaches to the opening of unobstructed intercommunication with foreign nations in mails, trade and travel. Mr. Blackfan cables that all the nations, except France, had signed a Convention agreeing upon a uniform six cent rate of postage per half ounce for letters, prepayment compulsory, and each nation to collect and keep the postage on letters it sends. The Postmaster General has directed the United States Commissioner to sign the Convention.

Cabinet Meeting.

Though the Cabinet meeting was somewhat protracted, the subjects of consideration had reference merely to the business in the various Executive Departments.

Louisiana Matters.

In view of the President's absence on his proposed visits to the West, Louisiana affairs were but briefly alluded to. It is learned that Kellogg's defense of his course was not mentioned, and the inference is that no such document has as yet reached the President.

The Russian Mission.

It was expected that some action would be taken in the matter of the Russian mission, but in filling this important diplomatic post nothing was done. General Burnside is the person most prominently associated with the appointment to the vacant mission.

Postoffice Contracts at Springfield, Mass.

The Postmaster General has received a letter, dated September 30, 1874, from H. C. Lee, Postmaster at Springfield, Mass., in reply to his letter of the 28th calling his attention to the apparent lack of vigilance in the matter of the bids of certain parties for the contract for employing the Postoffice Department with stamped envelopes for four years. Mr. Lee states, in explanation of the matter in question, that he had no reason to suppose that the bids of the parties which concerned him were not made in good faith; that one of the bidders was connected with a responsible paper company and was able to carry out the contract; that he supposed that they had decided to put in a bid in his name. The whole difficulty, he says, arose through a misapprehension as to what was required of the guarantors and the difference between a contract and a proposal.

Postmasters and Straw Bids.

The Postmaster General, in conversation to-day on the subject of bids, said that postmasters were not riged enough in observing the provisions of the law, and that hereafter, in vouching for the character of bidders, they would be held responsible. He thinks that this will aid in breaking up straw bids.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1874.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S INSTRUCTIONS TO SOUTHERN UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

The Attorney General to-day sent the following circular to United States Marshals in the Southern States, in whose districts armed bodies of men have committed, or are threatening to commit, acts of violence and bloodshed:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, September 30, 1874.

SIR—I would suggest that at those points where United States troops are, or may be, stationed, in your district, some prudent and fearless person, in whose judgment you have confidence and whom the people respect, may be appointed as Deputy Marshal, to act at once in the arrest of parties committing outrages in the vicinity, so that it may not be necessary in such cases to send for you before troops can be used for the purpose of arresting those who are guilty of violating the laws of the United States. This, of course, will not be necessarry where you are easily accessible, but where troops are placed at remote points, before the necessary communications as to the crimes committed can be made, the offenders, as a general rule, have an opportunity to escape. You will give the deputies the necessary instructions as to procuring warrants, and I need not impress upon you the importance that you should delegate this power to none but careful and responsible persons.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed J. C. S. Colby, of Missouri, Consul at Chin Kang, *vice* Weston Flint, suspended; Isaac T. Shepard, of Missouri, Consul at Swatow, China, *vice* Joseph C. A. Wingate, suspended; William Pinkney, of Wisconsin, Consul at Ghent; John M. Thatcher, of Virginia, Commissioner of Patents, *vice* M. D. Leggett, resigned, to take effect November 1st; Ellis Spear, of Maine, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, *vice* Thatcher, appointed Commissioner; Marcus S. Hopkins, of Virginia, Examiner in Chief of the Patent Office *vice* Ellis Spear, appointed Assistant Commissioner. These promotions are all made in direct accordance with the spirit of the Civil Service regulations, though they do not come directly under its provisions. The vacancy created by the promotion of Hopkins will be made under the Civil Service rules.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed James O'Neil gauger for the First district of Missouri.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

The President and Mrs. Grant leave tomorrow morning for St. Louis. They will be accompanied by General Babcock, ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie and Mrs. Borie, and will possibly stop a day or two at Cincinnati. The President will attend the the unveiling of the Lincoln statue at Springfield, and will not go to Washington until after the marriage of his son, Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Grant, which takes place in Chicago this month.

MR. WASHBURNE COMMISSIONED.

Elmer C. Washburne, of Chicago, was formally commissioned to-day by Secretary Bristow as Chief of the Secret Service Bureau.

STEAMBOATMEN'S CONVENTION.

The Session Secret---Permanent Association Formed---Harmonious and Beneficial Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—The Steamboatmen's Convention was in secret session again to-day. It can be stated, however, that an organization has been effected, to be known as the Steamboat Owners' Association, and all the delegates have given in adherence to its regulations. A committee has been appointed to prepare a report for publication, but it will probably not be promulgated until after the adjournment of the Convention. The delegates say the Convention has been very harmonious, and all are working earnestly to accomplish something which will result beneficially to the steamboat interests.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

BUTLERISM.

One of the General's Young Men Confesses His Wickedness---Real Money Used in the Butler Canvasses---Caucuses Actually Packed by Butler's Friend.

BOSTON, October 2.—The following letter from S. J. Simmons, brother of the collector of this port, appeared in yesterday's evening edition of the *Herald*:

"I well know the opposition I shall meet with in giving the following facts to the public. I, and I alone, am responsible for the statement I am about to make. The question is asked, what is Butlerism? It is chicanery, fraud and corruption. For three years, as a United States officer, in Government bonds and using Government time, I have done that for the Butler party which at this moment brings a blush of shame to my face. I have gone to New Bedford, Lawrence, Fall River, Salem and other places, and have used the power I possessed as a United States officer to intimidate men in the liquor business into working and voting for Benjamin F. Butler. I have, while an officer, packed the caucuses in Boston and the other places mentioned above, in the interest of Butler. I well know that Butler, with all the power he has, will endeavor, as his orders have stated, to crush me, but fearlessly I give the public these facts and hold myself personally responsible for what I say. I have received money from United States Marshal Usher and other Butler men, to carry on the nefarious work of Butlerism. While in New Bedford—just before the Butler caucuses last year—I received money from the hands of his partner to carry on the caucuses there, and the money was used for that purpose. I received money from Usher to go to Fall River and pack caucuses for Butler. I stand ready, as a young man, formerly a strong Butler man, to take the stump in any place between the hills of Berkshire and the shores of Provincetown, to proclaim to the State the rottenness of corruption that fills to repletion the Butler organization. I well know that I shall be accused of treachery and falsehood, but I stand ready to meet any Butler man on any platform in any place in this State and discuss the merits of Butlerism. They will call me insane, perhaps, but every man who knows me and knows my record as a soldier and citizen, will say I mean just what I say, and have courage to back up my every line and in any place. I hold myself personally responsible for every word I utter, and it is my earnest wish to speak before the people of Salem as soon as possible on this matter. I shall be attacked on every side by Butler men, who have been my friends, but with truth on my side, and possessing pluck to speak, I defy them one and all, and I now throw down my gage.

"S. J. SIMMONS."

LOUISIANA.

Working of the Compromise.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2.—The Advisory Board have entered upon their duties, and Governor Kellogg to-day, upon their recommendation, removed Thomas H. Wynne, Assistant Supervisor of the Second ward, and William Davis, Clerk of the Second ward, charged with obstructing registration, and appointed other persons to those positions. These are the first practical results of the Conference agreement.

FIRE RECORD.

Youngstown, O.—$50,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 2, 1874.

The furniture store of Shields, Orr & Co., and the dry goods store of John Gates were damaged by fire and water early this morning. The loss is fifty thousand dollars; insurance on building and stock thirty-eight thousand six hundred dollars, in the following companies: Shields, Orr & Co., on stock of furniture, North America, of Philadelphia, three thousand dollars; Ætna, of Hartford, two thousand dollars; Phœnix, of Hartford, two thousand dollars; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, two thousand dollars; Liverpool, London and Globe, two thousand dollars; Hibernia, of Cleveland, two thousand dollars. John Gates, stock of dry goods, Liverpool, London and Globe, five thousand dollars; Franklin, of Philadelphia, twenty-five hundred dollars; North America, of Philadelphia, twenty-five hundred dollars. Samuel Wallace, building, Ashland Mutual, three thousand dollars; Howard, of New York, two thousand dollars; Forest City Mutual, two thousand dollars; Buckeye Mutual, two thousand two thousand dollars; Cooper, of Dayton, one thousand dollars. Cramer Marsteller, on building, Continental, of New York, twenty-five hundred dollars. Loss on Amazon, Cincinnati, twenty-five hundred dollars; Brewers, of Milwaukee, six hundred dollars. The fire started in the basement of the furniture store. The cause of the fire is supposed to be incendiary.

St. Louis—$15,000.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—A fire last night partially destroyed the carriage factory of Henry Timken, on North Sixth street, between Morgan street and Franklin avenue, and damaged several adjoining shops in the vicinity. The loss is about fifteen thousand dollars; insured in home companies.

Glenn Falls, N. Y.—$30,000.

GLENN FALLS, N. Y., October 2.—The Sherman & Narcross saw and planing mills and sash factory, with stock of lumber, burned early this morning. Loss, thirty thousand dollars; no insurance. One hundred men were thrown out of employment.

Toledo—$9,000.

TOLEDO, October 2.—This forenoon a fire destroyed Wm. Clark & Co.'s sawmill, near Marlin, Ottawa county. The loss on the mill and lumber is nine thousand dollars, insured for three thousand two hundred.

Grocery House Burned Out.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 2.—A fire in the wholesale grocery of Viele, Stockwell & Co. damaged the building to the amount of four thousand dollars. The insurance is eleven thousand dollars. The stock, valued at sixty-five thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars, was badly damaged. The insurance on the stock is forty-five thousand dollars, generally in Eastern and Evansville companies. The firm will continue business.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Attempted Suicide of an Old Steamboat Captain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EVANSVILLE, O., October 2, 1874.

Captain Joseph McVey, a well-known steamboat captain, but for several years past a hotel keeper in this city, attempted suicide this afternoon by shooting himself, the ball entering the right temple. Financial troubles are supposed to be the cause. He had recently opened a new hotel. His wound will probably not prove fatal, but it is very serious.

The Phelps Case in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 2.—Judge Westbrook, in the Phelps case, decided today that the point made by the prisoner's counsel, to the effect that no larceny was committed, is not well taken. The Court holds that Phelps was the custodian of the draft only for the time being, or as long as it would take to place it in its proper depositary.

The Cincinnati Child Murder—Mrs. Perkins Makes Another Attempt at Suicide.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—Mrs. Julia Perkins, the woman who last Wednesday murdered her own child and attempted suicide, made another attempt on her own life to-day, by stabbing herself in the throat with a pair of scissors. Her death may soon ensue now. The mystery gathers more thickly around the affair every day. Both parties were well connected here, and each accuses the other of marital infidelity. The tragedy excites intense interest. The mystery enveloping it and the mutual accusation of each other by the parties, together with conflicting rumors, keep the public verdict measurably in suspense, while the sympathy is strongest for Mrs. Perkins.

A Kentucky Ku-Klux whitewashed.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—Wm. Smoot, the leader of the Owen county Ku-Klux, was to-day acquitted by the Court at Owenton for the shooting of Wm. Walker during the late disturbances in Owen county.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1874.

FAILURE OF A SHIPPING HOUSE.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The shipping house of DeWolff & Company has failed. No statement has been made by the firm, but their troubles are not supposed to seriously affect other houses.

HENRY CLEWES & CO.

have obtained a further extension of time upon a portion of their paper given after the panic, last year.

BENNETT SHOOTING MATCH.

The Bennett long range championship match was shot at Creedmoor to-day. The American and Irish teams competed. Darkness set in before the match was completed, leaving five shots to be fired by each man to-morrow, at one thousand yards. The following is the score up to the time of the postponement of the match: Irish team 889; American team 887.

THE IRISH CHALLENGE.

Colonel Wingate, Captain of the American rifle team, has written a letter to the Captain of the Irish team accepting the challenge of the latter to shoot a match in Dublin during the summer of 1875.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

Retail House with Wholesale Prices

PRICES TO-DAY!

Green Coffee	20 cts
Roasted Coffee	25 and 31 cts
English Mustard, Colman's	30 cts
English Pickles	27 cts
New Rice	8 cts
Family Soap	4 cts
Wax Soap	5 cts
Baking Powder, every variety	12 cts.
Fresh Fruit Jellies, in glass	11 cts
New Currants	12 cts.
Corn Starch	9 cts
Gloss Starch	32 cts
8 lbs Gloss Starch	8 cts
New Currants	2 cts
Ground Spices, ¼ lb	50
Choice Rhein Wein	1 00
Choice Flour, ½ bag	1 35
25 lbs A. Sugar	1 00
New Uncolored Tea	50 cts

☞ Garden Grown Tea.

☞ BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED CHROMO given to Tea Customers.

☞ Groceries Boxed and Delivered at the Depots Free of Charge.

D. M. Jenkins,

20 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Third Day's Proceedings—Consolidation of Church Societies—Paper by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston.

NEW HAVEN, October 2.—The Congregational Council discussed the proposed consolidation of philanthropic and religious societies all day to-day. At intervals the discussion was quite animated.

The first resolution was adopted as follows: "That for the work of foreign missionsions, the A. B. C. F. M. be earnestly recommended to the churches, and it is advised that the funds which formerly were contributed by our churches to operations in papal lands, through the American and Foreign Christian Union, be added to the contributions ordinarily made to that Board."

On the second resolution there was a long discussion, which ended in postponing it until the other four had been considered. The second is: "That for the work among the non-Caucasian races of our land, heretofore carried on with so much efficiency and success by the American Missionary Association, that organization be commended to the continued support of our churches."

The third resolution is: "That, with a view to the preservation of the distinctive spheres of the respective societies before the minds of their supporters, and to give as much unity as possible to each in its operations, it is advised that the missions of the American Board among the North American Indians be transferred to the care of the American Missionary Association, and that the foreign missions of the latter organization be transferred to the American Board and other kindred societies." It was considered in the afternoon. An ineffectual attempt was made to postpone all the resolutions and recommitting them to the Committee, to report at the next Council, three years hence. After a long deliberation, the third resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The fourth resolution was unanimously passed. It is as follows: "That the Council heartily approve of the consolidation already effected between the American Education Society and the College Society, and commend the new organization to the generous support of the churches." There are five more resolutions to be considered.

At the afternoon session Rev. Dr. Edson, of Indianapolis, delegate from the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Wm. H. Rice, of Philadelphia, delegate from the Synod of the Moravian Church, were welcomed. Rev. W. H. H. Murray read a paper on "How to preach the Gospel efficiently to the masses." In his opinion a stock of theory was not necessary for this, but a thorough knowledge and appreciation of the nature of the average man and a personal experience of God's power. But no provision has been made for preaching to the masses. Ministers are barricaded in pulpits, and the doors of the churches barred, except to the rich. Provision for the masses must be made before the subject can be taken up. In his opinion, become one to be considered. Rev. Mr. Murray alluded to the lectures of a greater teacher, Henry Ward Beecher, in his city on the same subject, and the audience began to applaud, but immediately seemed to remember themselves and the applause was suppressed.

In the evening a paper was read by President Fairchild, of Oberlin, on the "Type of religion calculated to take strong hold on American people," and afterwards discussion was resumed on the consolidation of the societies and continued until 10:30 P. M. without result, action on the fifth resolution being deferred until to-morrow. The Council will probably adjourn Monday noon.

OIL PRODUCERS.

The Convention at Parker's Landing---A New Theory of the Movement Against the Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., October 2, 1874.

The meeting of oil producers, held at this place to-day, with a view to create an organized opposition to the recent advance in petroleum freights made by the three trunk lines of railroad, lacked much of the anticipated enthusiasm and resulted in showing that the entire movement was originated by parties whose interests are outside of this region, and with a view to making political capital for the fall campaign. K.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 3, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Lower Lakes and New England, rising barometer, cooler, clearing weather and light northwesterly winds. For the Middle States, rising barometer, stationary temperature, light northwesterly winds and generally clear weather. For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, lower barometer, northeast to southeast winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

October 2, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.01	62	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.01	56	N.	Clear.
Davenport	29.97	52	N.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.92	70	S. E	Clear.
Fort Sully	29.88	59	E.	Fair.
Madison	29.99	54	N.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.98	57		Clear.
La Crosse	30.12	48	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.88	55		Clear.
Louisville	29.97			Clear.
Nashville	29.98			Clear.
Omaha	30.01			Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.99		N.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.89			Clear.
St. Louis	30.04			Clear.
St. Paul	30.05		N.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.07		E.	Clear.
Yankton	30.04		E.	Fair.
North Platte	29.95		N. W.	Fair.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 1, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.67	59	70	W.	Fresh	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.79	67	47	N. W.	Fresh	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.99	54	78	N. W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barom..... 29.86 | Highest therm..... 64
Mean therm..... 53 | Lowest therm..... 51

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

CASUALTIES.

Cloud-Burst on the Central Pacific—Two Engineers Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—A terrific cloud-burst occurred on the Humboldt Division of the Central Pacific Railroad last night. The track was washed out, and an emigrant train, drawn by two locomotives, went into the chasm. Both engineers were instantly killed. No others were injured.

The Washington *Republican* says: "The New York *World* wants to know what the Democracy can do for the South.' The best thing it can do is to let it alone. It plunged that section into rebellion, devastated its fields, destroyed the lives of hundreds of thousands of its people, bankrupted as many more, ruined its commerce and industry, and is now daily murdering its citizens by the scores and the hundred."

Pittsburgh Female College.

Notwithstanding the large number of pupils present at the opening of the college, new pupils are coming in almost every day. Owing to the large number of teachers employed pupils can enter at any time. Those who wish to do so can enter a single department or take up any special branch. The elegant accommodations and superior facilities afforded are constantly adding to the reputation of the college.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Chec

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania must, of all things else, avoid getting into Sleepy Hollow.

IF THE Democracy should be permitted to have their way at the ensuing elections, the unity of the country would be hardly worth a year's purchase.

IT IS high time that the incessant gabble of the Democratic press about Louisiana "carpet-baggers" was stopped. Both McENERY and PENN are Virginians.

THE Luzerne county Court of Common Pleas has just decided that national bank shares, when belonging to residents of the State, must be taxed in the township where the shareholders reside, and not where the bank is located.

THE *Post* still continues to ring the changes on "economy and retrenchment." Will it tell us what there is in the history of the Democratic party to warrant its assumption that a change of political rulers in this State would be of advantage to the people in this regard?

THE New York *World* strenuously maintains that if the tariff should be reduced fifty per cent., the price of all dutiable goods would decline in like proportion. If this is the case, we should like to learn from that paper why the price of iron advanced after the tariff was reduced?

THE Scandinavian citizens of Pennsylvania are, as usual, exhibiting marked and earnest enthusiasm in support of the Republican party, which experience has fully taught them is the only party deserving the favor and confidence of those who seek asylums and homes upon our shores.

OUR local Democratic contemporary plaintively admits that the Democratic party of this State is badly shattered, and makes a pathetically urgent appeal to the faithful to "save the pieces." What for? The breakage is beyond all remedial agencies—not excepting those of SPALDING'S glue.

WORK has just been commenced on the "Chicago and South Atlantic Railroad," at Charleston, South Carolina. When completed, this road, with its connections, will form one of the most important lines in the country, and should conduce materially to the growth and progress of the ambitious young metropolis of the Northwest.

ONE of the most significant signs of a revival of business activity is the increasing confidence in the value of railroad property. The earnings of the roads have not been large in any part of the country this fall, but the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* states that business is now increasing so rapidly on all the Western roads, that although the September earnings of this year did not show the usual increase over those of July and August, it is probable that there will be a large increase for the present month.

THE Democratic press growls like a sick bear because the Government has seen fit to send troops down South to quell White League disturbances. Never mind: the annoyance will not last long. The Republican victories of this month and next will to a very considerable degree render the further presence of Uncle SAM'S soldiers in that quarter unnecessary. The most irascible fire-eater in Louisiana will be apt to recognize the significance of the forthcoming Republican victories in the great States of the North.

THE English Board of Trade returns for August show a decrease in exports of £2,153,578, and an increase of £2,638,780 in imports, the export decline being most marked in those manufactures in which the manufacturing industry of the United States is specially engaged. For the eight months ending with August 31, there was a decrease in exports of £11,924,262, or nearly sixty millions of dollars, and an increase of over thirty millions in imports. The decline in the value of iron exports during that period amounted to about eighteen per cent.

THE Republican campaign in the Twenty-fifth Congressional district opens vigorously. The varied interests of that important district require in Congress a representative in the meridian of active life, whose energies are undiminished, whose sympathies are naturally awake to the wants of the business community, and who thoroughly understands what those wants are. Such a man is General WHITE, the Republican candidate, whose zeal and devotion to his constituents are so generally recognized, and whose promotion will be but the legitimate fruit of his constant fidelity to the trusts already confided to him.

EVER since 1868 Arkansas has been living under a Republican State Constitution, which was loyal to and acknowledged the supremacy of the Federal Government; now, the Democracy of that State have abolished that, and adopted one that does not acknowledge the supremacy of the Federal Government, by any word or line, but on the contrary expressly avows the doctrines of secession and nullification. From beginning to end of the new instrument, there is not a single acknowledgment of the supremacy of the General Government, unless it be in the oath of office, and only there by implication. The intrinsic meaning and purpose of it all are by no means far to seek.

THE Louisville *Ledger* publishes a carefully prepared review of the trade and commerce of that city for the year ending August 31, which shows that there are now in successful operation in Louisville more than 500 manufacturing establishments, representing an investment of $20,000,000, producing wares annually estimated at $56,000,000, employing constantly 10,000 persons, and paying out annually for labor about $8,000,000. The Falls city seems to have detected the secret of municipal welfare. The growth of nearly all our cities is due to the number and variety of their industries, and we hope to see Louisville become a yet far greater center of manufactures than she now is.

THE fire insurance companies under the control of the National Board of Underwriters, suspended business in Chicago on the first day of the month, as threatened. It is, however, generally considered that a compromise will be effected before long. Some shrewd people are of opinion that the withdrawal is only a maneuver to push on municipal reforms, and discipline public sentiment in that city down to a point of sensible action—and, indeed, it looks upon the face of it as though the large property interests of Chicago cannot possibly afford to ignore the reasonable claims of the best companies in the country. Certainly there is on both sides every inducement for conciliation.

A FEW days ago probably few people in Britain or the United States entertained any doubt about the debts of the Prince of Wales. Though the statement, whether true or false, concerned nobody in this country, everybody who reads the newspapers was forced to know it, and it was repeated again and again in such a variety of forms that it was hardly possible to question its truth. A leading New York newspaper has had at least two, and perhaps more than two long London letters entirely devoted to the subject, and each of most of the other metropolitan papers has contained one letter in which this theme was discussed in all its length and breadth. And yet, it seems, the Prince is not much in debt after all, the statement on the subject having been authoritatively shown to be a mere lie. The falsehood and futility of much of the newspaper wrting of the time have not often been more effectually illustrated.

WHEN young HORNE TOOKE entered Westminster school as a pupil, though a very little fellow, he was old enough to know that, as he son of a poulterer, he would not be very favorably regarded by his schoolmates. When, therefore, as all newcomers at the school, he was approached with the momentous question, "What is your father?" the youthful philologer coolly responded that he was "a Turkey merchant." In those days to be a Turkey merchant was commonly to be a rather important personage on 'Change. The title was highly suggestive, especially to youthful imaginations, hinting vague ideas of the gorgeous East, corpulent money bags, and the merchant princes of Tyre. Subsequently even the least well informed learned to think of the pagoda tree as a product of climes lying farther east than Turkey, as indigenous to the dominion of the Great Mogul, and in recent times Turkey has in other respects become a quite prosaical part of the world. All have been for some time familiar with the character and prospects of the "sick man," and it is only by recalling youthful memories of the Arabian Nights and Byron's poetry, aided by a trifle of geography, that they are able in imagination to lift the land of the Sultan above the place of dry, hard, everyday fact. Nobody nowadays will be startled, though some may be surprised, to learn that the ruler of Turkey or his ministers are anxious to draw closer the bonds between that country and the United States, and that in order to effect the object they are willing to make concessions, the mere mention of which would have shocked the Faithful a few years ago.

Heretofore no foreigner, unless in very rare cases of special favor, has been permitted to own land in Turkey. The Turkish law was rigorous in the exclusion. But by a recent treaty concluded between the Sultan and the President, Americans are not only allowed to acquire land, but in respect to taxation, sale and transmission by will, land owned by Americans is placed under the same conditions as land owned by Turkish subjects. It seems, also, that Turkish subjects falling under the frown of Turkish magistrates, in other words, Turkish criminals, some time ago learned to look to the United States as an excellent place of refuge, wherein to enjoy quietly the fruits of illegal enterprise, or at least to escape punishment. American rascals also occasionally may have used Turkey as a retreat when compelled to emigrate for safety. But in future neither country will be an entirely secure refuge for the criminals of the other, as their extradition by each power respectively has been provided for in an appropriate treaty. The most important result, however, of the recent negotiations between the United States and this Moslem power, is the adoption of a treaty substantially identical with treaties some years ago concluded between this country and each of several Christian States with reference to naturalization. In future, Turks can become Americans and Americans can become Turks (in the geographical sense of the word) with all desirable facility.

THOUGH little is published on the subject at present, the death of PIUS IX., which in the nature of things cannot be remote, is looked forward to in many countries with lively feelings of interest and even of anxiety. In Italy, and especially in Germany, the event is anticipated as destined to have important effects upon the relations of the Papacy and civil government. If an "interviewer" tells the truth, Dr. DOELLINGER has lately expressed his views on the subject with great freedom and clearness. In answer to the question what he thought would be the end of the present discord between the State and the Catholic Church in Germany, the Doctor said that the result was a question of perseverance or holding on. He supposed, however, that in any case a considerable change in the actual condition of matters must be a consequence of the death of his Holiness. The extraordinary devotion with which the present Pontiff is looked up to, the admiration of his person, the belief that he is the chosen instrument of GOD, all this sentiment will necessarily vanish at his death. It pertains to PIUS IX. and cannot be transferred to his successor. Having reigned longer than any other Pope in history, he is looked upon as a wonderful being, peculiarly distinguished by Providence. He is thought by multitudes to be especially inspired and to hold immediate intercourse with St. PETER. All this gives him extraordinary influence and invests his position with extraordinary strength. Even as to the temporal power which he claims, no one can with truth or justice call him a pretender in the usual sense of the word, as during many years he was actual ruler of the States of the Church, recognized by the cabinets of the world as a real sovereign. If he said to the King of Italy, "You have taken violent possession of my dominions," he could not fairly be contradicted, and the fact no doubt somewhat embarrasses the Italian Government in its dealings with the Pontiff. But his follower in the Papal chair will posses none of these advantages. He will find the Italian Government completely established in possession of the temporal realm once held by his predecessor, and when claiming its restoration he can be repelled as a pretender, a man asserting an authority already vested in another. Thus the next Pope will be much weaker than the present one, and he may, therefore, be willing to take some decided step in the direction of reconciliation both with Italy and with Germany and its Emperor. Certainly no step of the kind will ever be taken by PIUS IX. On the contrary, as a matter of duty, he does what he can to widen the breach and embitter relations betwen the Church and the German Government, While the church laws of Austria are essentially the same as the church laws of Prussia, Rome does not deal with both countries in the same way. The Prussian Bishops received orders to resist the objectionable laws to the uttermost, whereas the Papal nuncio at Vienna received orders to persuade the Austrain Bishops to abstain from all opposition and to accommodate themselves to the objectionable laws as well as they could. The policy of Rome, said Dr. DOELLINGER, is to have only one enemy on hand at one time.

PERSONAL.

Col. Forney, now in Europe, has been swearing at the grave of William Penn.

The *Inter-Ocean* calls Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm "a woman with a rudder to her name." Well, Jane being a woman, is lawfully entitled to her rudder.

Captain Tyson, the hero of the Arctic ice-floe party, announces that he is ready to again start for the North Pôle if furnished with a stout steamer, equipped and stored.

The marble statue of the late Senator Baker, of Oregon, who, it will be remembered, was killed in leading the forlorn hope at the disastrous field of Ball's Bluff, October 12, 1861, to be executed by our national sculptor, Horatio Stone, by order of Congress, is soon expected to arrive from Italy.

There is a well authenticated rumor that some of the Congregational clergymen of Brooklyn have determined to call another council for the purpose of trying Rev. Henry Ward Beecher upon charges to be formally presented against him of conduct unbecoming a clergyman of that denomination, and to decide whether it is fit and proper that he should remain in the ministry.

In the spring of 1871 Miss Minnie Sherman, who was married last Thursday, made a visit to Fort Leavenworth, and while there was thrown from a horse, sustaining serious injuries and producing results so alarming that her physicians ordered a European trip. After a protracted stay abroad, during which she regained health, her face was turned homeward—London first becoming the objective point. In sauntering through the Crystal Palace she was presented to the gentleman who has just become her husband.

STATE NEWS.

Lebanon manufacturers sold 470,000 cigars in September.

Mrs. Epner, aged sixty-two years, was struck by a train near Reading, on the 30th ult., and instantly killed.

The annual parade of the Father Mathew societies of Luzerne county, will take place in Scranton on the 16th of this month, and promises to be an imposing demonstration.

A boiler at the ore mines of the Allentown Iron Company, at Alburtis, Berks county, blew up on Tuesday, instantly killing Israel Shiner and Charles Locke, and fatally injuring two others.

One of the cruelist things a mother can do is to force her son to get out of bed before 9 A. M., to bring a scuttle of coal from the cellar, after dancing ten hours the night before.—*Norristown Herald.*

The "Wacht" is the name of a new organization recently started in Blair county. The members are principally men engaged in the liquor or beer business, and they are leagued together for the purpose of supporting no man for office who is opposed to the repeal of the local option law.

A man was attacked by a hog near Phillipsburg, and very severely bitten in the arm. It is said that the animal would have fatally injured the man had it not been driven off by the neighbors armed with pitchforks, clubs, &c. The man had stepped on one of a litter of young ones belonging to the animal.

On Monday last, Messrs. George Bingham and A. L. Holliday, sold to Patrick and James Flynn, about two millions feet of pine stumpage, situate on the headwaters of Clearfield creek, near Loretto, Cambria county, for ten thousand dollars. It is a fact worthy of note, that stumpage sells at the same price now that it did before the panic.

Dr. Clark, the author of the famous work, "Sex in Education," believes that at least two distinct races inhabited this continent previous to the Indians, both of which became successively extinct, just as the Indians are becoming extinct now.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER.

Fashionable Fabrics for Unfashionable People.

Composite Costumes.

Jackets that are Cuirass and Jackets that are not Cuirass.

THE "CARDINAL" HAT, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, September 30, 1874.

All the great fall openings have taken place, and I am suffering the consequences of the laziness which cut short my last letter in an embarrassment of riches from which to take the material of the present one, an embarrassment occasioned not only by the quantity of material, but its quality, for though there is plenty of it yet, fashion is becoming so mixed and composite in its character as to show few salient points or claims to distinction from supreme elegance of form or originality of style. Dresses are composite, colors and trimmings mixed, and of the latter so great a profusion is used that form is almost wholly destroyed.

Imagine a dress composed of shirred puffings and knife-blade pleatings which cover skirt, sleeves and boddice, and are used to form the ornamental bows. Add to these basques with pockets, side-sashes laid over like revers and used to hold the lengthwise puffing of the back in position, and cuffs and pleated collar, and flounces round the bottom of the skirt, and double pipings everywhere and it will not be surprising that it takes two experts all their time for two weeks to make such a dress.

But to begin at the beginning it is necessary to go back to

DRESS FABRICS,

a subject this season capable of unlimitable expansion. I have always had a *penchant* for woolen materials, for what are known as the "all wools," whether in serge, cashmere, merino or cloth. I believe I have an affection for them. I like their softness, their warmth, their clinging folds, their cleanness and their durability. But these all wools, coarse and fine, have been costly, and the coarse were more costly than the fine, for a fictitious value was attached to them as fashionable fabrics. They were therefore put out of the reach of those who needed them most, that is the masses of women of limited means, or only indulged in as a variety, when in this climate, for fall and winter wear they should have been the rule.

"Never mind nonsense," remarks the ever-powerfully wise and sensible head of a family of ten, "dress the children in good, plain clothes, and let it go at that."

Certainly, remarks his meek better-half, "but good, plain clothes are more expensive than cheap, showy ones and the first cost seems enormous; for example, how much do you suppose this woolen rep or 'ottoman' cloth is per yard?"

"Well, I don't know anything about it" says the individual who is to pay the bills, "I suppose about twenty-five cents."

"Twenty-five cents" repeats the lady, with a shade of contempt in her tone, "it is a dollar and a half and I must pay from one to two dollars per yard for pure woolen materials even for school and house dresses."

Fifteen to twenty dollars for one school dress for a girl of twelve or fourteen, twenty-five dollars for a house dress for a grown woman and fifty for a woolen suit are items which, moderate as they seem where there is a large income, are far beyond the reach of the majority who have many mouths to feed and many bodies to clothe upon a small one.

But now I come to the point of all these preliminary remarks. We have an abundance of the best Scotch and English woolens this season at lower prices than were known even before the war. English homespun diagonal serge, rough camel's hair cloth, Scotch checks, worsted goods of all kinds, plain and damasked, all those fabrics in short heretofore deemed exclusive and to which a value has been attached not at all justified by the cost of their production.

INVISIBLE CHECKS, INVISIBLE STRIPES AND INVISIBLE COLORS.

A year and a half ago I advanced a theory to account for the adoption of neutral tints in dress, and predicted the combination of tints and shades, upon the growth of taste and skill, which would lead to an expression in dress corresponding to symphonies in music. This idea has been ever since, and is now, working itself out in various ways. The composite costumes, that is, costumes composed of two or three shades of one color of silk, the bonnet and other accessories of the toilet arranged to harmonize with the general plan, are the most highly distinguished of any that are designed or worn, and deserve to be, for they are works of art requiring patience, taste, skill and affording room for the exercise of real genius in design as well as courage in execution.

The pressure of the times upon the English manufacturers, their willingness to sell at a price barely sufficient to pay running expenses and the fact that the goods have been brought over in large quantities and put upon the market at much less than the usual profit, furnishes the explanation of this favorable aspect of affairs, though few will care to inquire how it is they find what once cost a dollar and a dollar and a half is reduced to fifty and seventy-five cents, but will probably accept the fact and ask no questions.

It is matter for congratulation, however, and it is really to be hoped that thousands of women who have shivered all their lives in their cotton and wool delaines and alpacas, will embrace the opportunity and supply themselves and their children with one or more good warm all wool suits and dresses.

The symphonic idea has now been carried into fabrics. The leading styles in camel's hair cloths, Scotch tweed and homespuns consist of invisible checks and stripes or checks and stripes shaded in neutral browns and grays, with such careful art that the lines seem but a ghostly materialization upon the darkly blended surface. These are the fabrics which are used for polonaises, and the garment is enriched with an embroidery in wool and woolen fringe, containing all the shades combined in the material.

"Linousine" or "Oxford" stripe, as it is sometimes called, is a fashionable material for polonaises. It is a sort of large-meshed woolen toweling with a hair stripe in high colors crossing the invisible checked or mottled ground. Some of the colored stripes are made much wider than the technical "hair," but these are not generally approved. They are considered noisy and not good taste.

Matelasse cloth is the fashionable new material for black suits, black jackets and the like, and is always associated with velvet. It is a mixture of silk and wool in very small diamond, wheel and compass quilted patterns, and looks like vesting. Sometimes it is used to form the body part of a dress with velvet wholly or in part for sleeves, bands, revers, cuffs, collars, pockets and the like; sometimes it is made to form plain, demi-trained skirt and sleeves with velvet sleeveless jacket, velvet apron, sash and cuffs.

COMBINATION DRESSES.

I have alluded to these, but they are worthy of more extended remark. They are known indiscriminately as combination or composite and in their highest form consist of rich silk in two or three colors or two or three shades of one color, or possibly of two fabrics united and blended at every point of contact, so as to form one complete whole of contact, so as to form one complete whole.

Instead of being arranged in two or three parts the skirt is covered with puffings and shirred and reversed or knife-blade pleatings. The tablier or front consists of a series of aprons, each one rounded and edged with pleatings and double piping, or it is arranged in a series of fan-shapes the points coming together in the center under elaborate bows or other ornaments and the spaces revealing the lighter shade or contracting color beneath.

Basques with pockets, side sashes or trimmings in which the different shades, colors or materials are blended, are added to this elaboration of workmanship which is repeated upon body and sleeves until the dress is a mass of fine gatherings, puffs, pleatings and flounchings. The labor upon it is immense. The fabric, no matter how costly, is cut up into shreds and the result is absolute destruction of the human form.

As a proof, try to have an artist draw one of these costumes, and he will look at it first admiringly, second doubtfully, third despairingly; finally, he will say, "This is all very fine, I have no doubt, but give me something else; it has no form."

Yet women go into ecstacies over these dresses, and pay two hundred and fifty dollars for one, which they will wear six times and cannot make over, willingly.

WALKING JACKETS.

We have no close but the waterproof, but we have a fresh supply of the tailor-made English walking jackets, which of late years have obtained fashionable vogue. There is no difference in these of material or trimming, only of cut; yet this is so marked that a lady who wishes to be "well"—that is stylishly—dressed, must lay aside her old one, no matter how fine and handsome it is, and get a new one, or be content to look out of date.

The modification consists in the closer adaptation to the form, the narrow back, the sloping line of the sides, the plain arrow sleeves, and the altogether simpler, plainer design, certainly much better adapted to such garments, and is infinitely more becoming than the broad, loose, fancifully-cut and slashed coats and sacques which were inflicted upon us a few years ago.

Capes, talmas, and the like, seem to be reserved entirely for winter wraps and waterproofs. The suit seems to grow daily more close and compact, and the addition needed for warmth is made to conform to its general character as far as possible. The dolman is now employed mainly for white cloaks for evening and opera wear, its long loose sleeve and sacque-shape offering no impediment to the preservation of a handsome toilet.

The cuirass jacket, which is simply a plain, round basque without sleeves, is a universal favorite, it is so pretty, so convenient and so becoming. It is made in all sorts of materials, and accompanied by an apron, which is all there is left of the over-skirt. It reaches the highest point of elegance in real lace, beaded and striped with velvet, or velvet embroidered, or striped and bordered with beaded lace.

THE NEW CARDINAL HAT.

The new autumn hat is a soft ash gray or brown felt, with a rather broad, flaring brim turned up high on one side above a rather low crown, and embroidered in two shades of gray or two shades of brown upon a slight, leafy application of silk or velvet. Starting from the front is a long ostrich plume laid flat over the crown and curling from the edge of the brim almost to the shoulder. Round the crown is a band composed of folds in two shades of silk or silk and velvet, and the brim at the side is mounted with silk or silk and velvet loops and a pearl, steel or colored glass ornament. On the front of the brim, covering the stem of the plume, is the finishing touch which gives the name to the chapeau. It is a rose or bunch of pinks in the deep "Cardinal" scarlet, a new color, beside which ordinary scarlet grows pale, and this vivid flash is repeated at the back in a ribbon bow placed under the brim. These hats are considered cheap at twenty dollars each, the plume alone being worth ten.

All black hats are enlivened by a touch of scarlet, either upon the breast of a bird, in a flower or a knot of ribbon, and plain gray or black toilettes worn to the theater in the evening are brightened by loops of "Cardinal" scarlet, with ends tied at the back.

Imported French hats are a delusion and a snare. The cost is enormous, the styles often odd and nearly always unsatisfactory. *Virot*, one of the most noted French milliners, has sent to this country, for three seasons in succession, bonnets and hats of precisely the same shape and make; round, usually soft crowns and narrow, drooping brims, which gives the effect of the fringe of hair over the forehead. His only real fine point is the quality of her black thread lace.

A rival of hers, *Parisot*, has sent out for evening wear, soft caps consisting of a gathered crown with a ruffle—for a brim—made of thick white faille, lined with pale pink or blue silk and ornamented with a plume set on one side, of white, curled ostrich feathers. They are very quaint and pretty, and to some faces wonderfully becoming.

PAINTING DRESSES.

Costumes have frequently been spoken of as works of art, but there are indications they may become so in a more strict sense than that hitherto employed. Painting really seems likely to supersede embroidery, or at least to divide the honors with it, as a means of decoration.

The very newest styles of chatelaine pockets are made of lustreless satin-finished faille or gros-grain, painted upon the center, upon the flap and upon the straps by which they are suspended, with delicate leaf and flower designs similar to those executed upon fans. The border is deep jet fringe or beaded lace and the effect is really lovely and artistic.

Orders are now being sent for sashes and neckties painted in this way, and I hear particularly of a Frenchman who dyes old silk and stamps it in small broken barsand lines in the most delicate colors, so that it looks like a pretty new figured silk.

JENNIE JUNE.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A railroad clearing house is proposed in Chicago.

The Southern press is still preaching the Gospel of hate.

The Centennial Exhibition is receiving encouragement on every hand.

An international regatta on the Schuylkill is among the probable events in 1876.

The New York *Tribune* is the especial organ of all the soreheads in the country.

Charming Minnie Sherman was married by the priest that married her grandmother.

A drunken Frenchman recently swallowed a thermometer. It was probably a spirit one.

New York has the only school in the United States for the practical teaching of veterinary science.

The "October elections" occur this year on Tuesday, the thirteenth, in six States and one Territory.

Good. The new Postmaster General is taking active measures to break up the system of straw bids.

The first American "tramway," as they call the horse railways in Paris, has just gone into operation there.

Eleven Norman horses were sold at the Chicago Exposition, the other day, for eighteen thousand dollars.

The Vermont Supreme Court decides that a citizen cannot refuse to testify whom he voted for at an election.

The lower Savannah river has not been so high in twenty years as at present. The rice plantations are overflowed.

Fifty thousand people are out of employment in "reform" Chicago. Will the *Post* tell us who is responsible for that?

Banning, is the name of a Democratic candidate for Congress, out in Ohio; and the electors of the district will give him one.

The Chairman of the State Democratic Committee tries to conceal the weak position of his party behind a barricade of bad grammar.

The political criticisms of the *World* are like poor champagne: meager, muddy, vapid and sour, engendering only colic and wind.

The direct shipment of grain to Europe from the Southern region of California, instead of from San Francisco as heretofore, has begun.

"Chuck" is the name of a Democratic candidate for a State office, out in Nebraska. The Republicans will chuck him overboard.

The English folks, it seems, have grown tired of lending Joaquin Miller money. We are sorry, since he will now have to come home.

The latest Utah discovery is of a bed of sulphur, almost pure, assaying ninety per cent. on the average, and entirely free from arsenic.

The frog-dealers of New York are doing a jumping business. Five hundred pounds of this French delicacy are consumed in that city daily.

The spirit of the Ku-Klux Klan passed into the White Man's League, which is in turn being transformed into the White Murderer's League.

Excellent. The Postmaster General has peremptorily prohibited the use of intoxicating liquors, either in or out of the Department, during business hours.

Throwing a fortune to the dogs. A Chicago spinster has seven thousand dollars invested in canines. She might have bought a husband for less than that money.

Hope neither of them will miss. A duel is impending between the rebel Generals Bradley T. Johnson and Mahone. The cause offensive is utterances in the political canvass.

The famous Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Va., have found a new field for their enterprise in constructing engines and vacuum pans for the sugar plantations of Cuba.

A mammoth new elevator, the largest in the world, is nearly completed at the junction of the Schuylkill and the Delaware. Its capacity is eight hundred thousand bushels.

Recent excavations at the Coliseum at Rome show that what has heretofore been considered the floor of the arena is really the surface of twenty-one feet of accumulated rubbish.

Under the new postal law botanical specimens may be sent in the mails as "cuttings," postage one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, packages limited to four pounds.

There are at present two hundred and fourteen prisoners in Washington city jail, which is seventy-nine more than have been confined in that institution at any one time since the war.

"God bless all men, and help me to be true and brave and kindly and steady, and keep me sound enough to earn daily bread," is the whole creed of a New York reformer—and it is a good one.

Out in Illinois they have carried the principle of regulating things by law to the extreme of fixing the charges to be allowed for burying people, which is running the thing into the ground.

Matter for reflection. An eminent Massachusetts physician declares that in a long practice among his patients, three have died of gluttony to one who has been the victim of intoxicating liquor.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, whose receipts since its organization, in the form of donations, legacies, contributions and other sources border closely on $13,000,000, is said to be on the verge of bankruptcy.

The average state of the wheat crop of the country, according to the September Agricultural report, is two per cent. less than that of September, 1873; but the increased acreage will bring the yield up to nearly an average with that of last year.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Act on the Defensive.

Persons who are subjected to the influences of bad air and unwholesome water, to constant exposure out of doors and sudden changes of weather, should act on the defensive by imparting to their constitutions the power of resisting such influences. The fortifying effects upon the system of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are simply amazing. Thousands who use them as a preventative of malaria enjoy an absolute immunity from its attacks, although dwelling in regions where that scourge is most prevalent. Artizans and laborers whose occupations keep them in the open air, find the Bitters a complete safeguard against the effects of exposure. Travelers testify that they counteract the influences of torrid heat, intense cold, and miasmatic air. Free from every objectionable feature, pure, unadulterating, containing only vegetable ingredients, an agreeable stimulant, a wholesome tonic and corrective, and a sovereign protective, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the most popular of American remedies.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

Openduily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERR, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John R. Dilworth, F. Kaim, G. Fownhope, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

Steel Spring covered with Hard Rubber—used in bathing. Lightest, safest, neatest, most effective and best mechanical supports known. Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss obviates entirely the most difficult with comfort, safety and ease. The fine steel being readily worked by hard rubber, enables the spring to be controlled in power, shaped to form; being insertions to moisture, will never rust, break, bulge, chafe nor move from place; always clean and good as new. Persons having suffered the misery, danger and annoyance of sour, rusty, chafing badly adjusted instruments, in appreciation of their merits hail them as a comfort, blessing and relief. Sold at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is proverbially healthy, is central and is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars address

MRS. R. H. ARCHER,
Elliott City Postoffice, Mary'and.

T'this

FALL AND WINTER DRIVING.

Wm. D. Rogers & Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Have now Completed their New Styles of

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

Comprising Modern Additions in Open, Close and Combination Designs.

Letters of inquiry regarding the work will receive full and prompt replies, and every Carriage thoroughly guaranteed.

A full line of the Celebrated

ROAD WAGONS

Always in the Warerooms or built to order for next Spring.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS:
1009 AND 1011 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

T'ths

J. D. Thompson & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

American, English, French and German

Fancy Goods, NOTIONS, TOYS, &c.

Also, Manufacturers of All Kinds of

BRUSHES,

Nos. 176 and 178 Wood Street,

MWS PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, AT

L. H. SMITH & CO.'S,

No. 49 Sixth Street.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

T. P. BEDILION & CO.,

DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

Fairbank's Standard

Scales

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood Street Pittsburgh.

T'ths

DRY GOODS.

NOW READY!

NEW

FALL DRY GOODS!

AT

A. D. McKEE'S,

No. 59 Market St.

EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS

Choice Seasonable Goods,

New Fall Dry Goods!

GREAT

Closing Out SALE!

$125,000

WORTH OF

Dry Goods

Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,

118 and 120

Federal St., Allegheny.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

IN

Dry Goods,

AT

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.

Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.

We respectfully ask an examination of the Quality of our Goods and a comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.

ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S,

172 AND 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

EST'D 1858.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfactyn.

Be sure to ask for

Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels Restaurants and Saloons, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.

Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

62ptr

STATIONERY!

Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc

ENVELOPES,

All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to pers

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 2, 1874.

Dullness is the chief characteristic of the market, the manifestations of which are seen in the indifference of the banks about lending at present, and in the inability of the more cautious lenders to obtain the kind of paper they want at even less than what may be termed the market rate.

As the bank loans are already quite high they are perhaps to be commended for their conservatism in not increasing their discounts unduly, although perhaps it may be that their holding back is caused more by a desire for higher rates than by conservatism. It is evident, however, that there is getting to be rather fuller employment for money as the season advances, and it is natural that as money becomes short and continues in demand, that lenders should expect an advance of rates. We do not, however, anticipate that the present season will bring forth anything like real stringency, or that rates on first-class paper can be very greatly advanced. It really seems very improbable that this should be the case, for since last year the volume of the currency has been increased twenty-six millions, while the change in the law has released from the national banks a very large amount besides.

With so great an increase of currency, combined with the fact that many of the ordinary sources of demand are closed, and that the values of stocks, merchandise and commodities generally are so reduced, that it takes much less money than formerly to do the same amount of business, it is difficult to see how a really stringent money market could be brought about, unless a panic or some other unexpected event should occur.

Advice from Washington states that the Comptroller of the Currency, having ascertain that certain national banks were in the habit of drawing drafts on their correspondents in New York at sixty and ninety days date, acceptances waived, has advised these institutions that such issues are in violation of the national bank act, and will subject the bank to a forfeiture of its charter. The Comptroller will commence proceedings, if necessary, to prevent such practices.

—On the Baltimore Stock Board we note sales of Pittsburgh and Connellsville first mortgage sevens at 80, prices having been setting for some time past.

—For a week or more the stock markets of New York and Philadelphia have been disturbed by rumors and reports affecting the credit of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, and prices of its shares have fluctuated widely on a very large business. The roads of this company are leased by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, which latter is backed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is also a large holder of the second mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company. Certain irregularities have been discovered in some of the second mortgage bonds implying liability on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for their payment, which co. T. A. Scott, the president of the company, officially disclaims. Three semi-annual coupons of the second mortgage bonds have been paid, and there have existed apprehensions that proceedings on foreclosure would be instituted on them, thus selling out the road and cutting off the shares. A movement to this end is probable from the fact of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having on Friday last caused a formal demand to be made by its solicitor on the St. Nicholas bank, and also at the office of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company, at the city of New York, for the payment of 1,258 coupons of the company's second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, maturing respectively August 1, 1873, and February 1 and August 1, 1874, each coupon at each semi-annual period being for $35, making an aggregate claim of $132,000. This movement puts the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in a position to proceed on foreclosure, which is probably the purpose in view, and if consummated will necessarily break the shares valueless. The rental of the road will continue to be applied by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, lessees, to the payment of the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad maturing the first of this month.

—It is said that the Comptroller of the Currency is preparing a circular to the national banks in regard to redistribution of currency, in the rather unlikely event of new circulation being largely called for in the South and West, but the Comptroller may think it desirable to make the law of the case familiar to the banks which, in the event of such a demand, are liable to have part of their circulation taken away.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 2 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	110½	110½	110¼	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118	———	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865	115⅝	———	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5-20's, 1865	115⅝	———	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	115⅝	———	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5-20's, 1867	117	———	117	117	117
5-20's, 1868	117	———	117	117	117
10-40's	111¼	———	111¼	111¼	111¼
10-40's, coupons	111⅜	———	111⅜	111¼	111¼
Currency 6's	117¼	———	117¼	117¼	117¼
New 5 per cents	107⅜	———	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
Registered '67's	116¼	———	116	116	116
Canton	82½	———	———	———	———
Western Union Tel	80⅝	80⅝	80⅜	81¼	81⅛
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Panama	———	———	———	———	125
Adams Express	———	107½	———	———	———
Wells-Fargo Express	———	79¼	———	79	———
American Express	———	66	———	66	———
United States Exp's	———	87¼	———	87½	———
New York Central	101¾	101¾	———	101¾	———
Erie	35¾	35⅝	———	35⅝	35⅝
Michigan Central	87½	———	87½	87½	———
Michigan Southern	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	———
Illinois Central	———	———	———	97½	———
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	87½	———	87½	87½	———
Chicago & Northw'n	40½	40	39¾	39½	40⅛
do preferred	———	———	———	69½	———
Rock Island	103⅛	103⅛	103¼	103¼	———
St. Paul, common	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	———
do preferred	———	———	———	62½	———
Wabash, common	———	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Fort Wayne	———	———	———	97½	———
Ohio & Mississippi	27½	27½	27½	27½	———
Union Pacific	36½	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	37
Chicago and Alton	———	———	———	99¼	———
Boston, L. & Erie	———	———	———	6½	———
Harlem	———	———	127½	129	———
Hannibal & St. Jos	———	———	12½	12½	———
C. C. & I. C	———	———	12¾	12¾	———
Money	6	6	6	6	6
Tennessee, new	———	———	74	———	74
Do new	———	———	71	———	71
S. Carolina, April	———	———	17	———	17
Do July	———	———	17	———	17
Missouri 6's	———	———	94	———	94

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central, sales	54¾	leave
Pennsylvania scrip, sales	104	———
Reading, sales	55¾	———
United Co.'s of New Jersey	133½	134
Oil Creek	8½	9
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½
Allegheny Valley 7.30's	89	89½
Central Transportation Company	———	45
Empire Transportation Com'y	53¼	———
P. C. & St. L. m'tge bonds	84	86

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 2, 1874.

The amount of transactions among the wholesale produce and commission houses today, was about an average day's trade. There was no remarkable activity in any particular direction, but a generally healthy trade was reported on all sides.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,132	Apples, bbls	47
Cheese, bxs	252	Corn, bushels	510
Barley, bushels	450	Rye, sks	170
Oats, bushels	2,666	Butter, pkgs	41
Bacon, tes	45	Potatoes, bushels	2,230
Hay, bales	455	Ice, tons	39
Peaches, crates	74		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market is steady and unchanged. Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat is quoted at $1 50@1 53 ₱ bushel; red winter $1 10@1 15. Corn steady at 91@92c for low mixed; car 92@93c for old. Oats easier; 62@63c for white; mixed 60@62c. Rye scarce, with sales at 95c@$1 00. Barley $1 10@1 15.

FLOUR—We quote as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00 for brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter do, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $4 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 00 ₱ bbl. No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 00; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts are advanced, being 453 bales yesterday. Prices are easy, as follows: Prime timothy baled $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do do $19 00@21 00; inferior do $17 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy sold as high as $30 00; No. 2 $25 00@26 00; second growth clover hay $20 00; mixed do $20 00@21 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95@$1 00 ₱ cwt.; shorts at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 30@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

ALE—We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; Western do at $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is well supplied and prices are firm. We quote at $2 00@2 50 per bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 65@70c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—We quote choice at 33@35c ₱ lb; medium 30c; poor to common grades are quoted at 18@25c.

BEANS—The market is easy. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50; medium $2 20@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20.

CHEESE—There is a somewhat better supply. We quote Ohio factory at 13@15½c; Western Reserve dairy 13½@14c; Switzer 17@18c. Receipts for the past week 600 boxes; last week 652 boxes.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern are quoted at $11 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is very firm at 23@24c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—The market is well supplied, and prices are unchanged. We quote at 3@4c ₱ lb wholesale.

LARD—We quote at 8½ ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 60@61c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@30c, as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady. We quote 1874's 42@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 15@25c.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 30c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—There is a large stock in market. We quote at 75@80c for car lots on track; 85@90c from store.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old, 60c per pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in good supply. We quote prime at $2 90@3 00 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way, at $3 05@3 10. Flax seed is more active at about $2 16 ₱ bushel; clover seed rather quiet at $6 00@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Are strong and advanced. We quote Jerseys at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $5 50@4 00.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

There was a fair trade, with prices unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb. Imperial.....20@20 1 00
Fancy.....21½@ Japan.....20@20 1 00
Choice.....23½@ Oolong.....25@ 85
Prime.....20 @ Young Hyson.....30@ 1 00
Good.....20 @ Souchong.....25@ 80
Low grades.....15 @ Molasses, ₱ gall.
Roasted Coffees. Strictly choice N O.....38@
Rio, in papers.....@ Good.....35@
Rio, in bulk, cash.....@ Medium.....30@
Java.....37 @ Demerara.....33@36

Sugars.

Standard A.....11¾@ Ex. white C. drips.....7¾
Standard B.....11¼@ Sugar drips.....6¾
Standard extra C.....10¾@ Lower grades.....4½@5
Standard hards.....10¼@ Rice.
Franklin extra C.....10¼@ Choice Carolina.....7¾
American extra C.....9¾@ Patna.....8¾
Atlantic C.....9¾@ Rangoon.....7¾@
Cubas.....9¾@ Syrups.
Porto Rico.....9¾@ Layers, ₱ box.....$3 40

Teas.

Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 Currants.....7¾@
Gunpowder.....50c@ 1 25 Prunes.....10@15c
Brown and Provisions—The market is moderately active. Receipts are somewhat more liberal. Quotations are as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 12½c; plain do 11c; shoulder canvassed, ₱ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear 10½c; dried beef, canvassed, 16c; beef tongues ₱ doz, ₱ 50@7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 9½c; rib sides, do, 10½c; clear rib sides, do, 10½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $23 00; prime mess, $21 00; mess beef, $22 00; prime, $20 00; hams, refined for summer use, in tes, ₱ lb 12½; bbls, do, 13½c; buckets, do, 13c; in 5-lb caddies, do, 17c; in 3-lb caddies, do, 17½c; in 3-lb pails, do, 18½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 18½c; in 6-lb do, 18c.

Fish—The market is moderately active at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: No. 1 extra mackerel, ₱ bbl, $11 00; No. 1 mess do.....21 00; medium, ₱ 100.. 6 50; Extra No. 1 shore, 20 00; Lake trout.....6 50; Extra No. 1 bay.....15 00; White fish.....6 50; No. 1 bay.....14 00; Lake herring.....4 25; Extra No. 1 herring.....12 00; Labrador herring 9 00; No. 2 herring.....12 00

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12½@13c ₱ gallon in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, winter strained, $1 10@1 12½ ₱ gallon; summer do, $1 00@1 05; No. 1, 95@96c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ lb for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALES—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Boss" ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 43 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 00@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $3 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $7 50@8 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $7 75@8 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $7 75@8 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $7 75@8 00 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HOLLWARE—The market is a habit of drawing drafts on their correspondents in New York at sixty and ninety days date, acceptances waived, has advised these institutions that such issues are in violation of the national bank act, and will subject the bank to a forfeiture of its charter. The Comptroller will commence proceedings, if necessary, to prevent such practices.

—On the Baltimore Stock Board we note sales of Pittsburgh and Connellsville first mortgage sevens at 80, prices having been setting for some time past.

—For a week or more the stock markets of New York and Philadelphia have been disturbed by rumors and reports affecting the credit of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, and prices of its shares have fluctuated widely on a very large business. The roads of this company are leased by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, which latter is backed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is also a large holder of the second mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company. Certain irregularities have been discovered in some of the second mortgage bonds implying liability on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for their payment, which co. T. A. Scott, the president of the company, officially disclaims. Three semi-annual coupons of the second mortgage bonds have been paid, and there have existed apprehensions that proceedings on foreclosure would be instituted on them, thus selling out the road and cutting off the shares. A movement to this end is probable from the fact of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having on Friday last caused a formal demand to be made by its solicitor on the St. Nicholas bank, and also at the office of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company, at the city of New York, for the payment of 1,258 coupons of the company's second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, maturing respectively August 1, 1873, and February 1 and August 1, 1874, each coupon at each semi-annual period being for $35, making an aggregate claim of $132,000. This movement puts the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in a position to proceed on foreclosure, which is probably the purpose in view, and if consummated will necessarily break the shares valueless. The rental of the road will continue to be applied by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, lessees, to the payment of the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad maturing the first of this month.

—It is said that the Comptroller of the Currency is preparing a circular to the national banks in regard to redistribution of currency, in the rather unlikely event of new circulation being largely called for in the South and West, but the Comptroller may think it desirable to make the law of the case familiar to the banks which, in the event of such a demand, are liable to have part of their circulation taken away.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 2 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	110½	110½	110¼	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118	———	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865	115⅝	———	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5-20's, 1865	115⅝	———	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	115⅝	———	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5-20's, 1867	117	———	117	117	117
5-20's, 1868	117	———	117	117	117
10-40's	111¼	———	111¼	111¼	111¼
10-40's, coupons	111⅜	———	111⅜	111¼	111¼
Currency 6's	117¼	———	117¼	117¼	117¼
New 5 per cents	107⅜	———	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
Registered '67's	116¼	———	116	116	116
Canton	82½	———	———	———	———
Western Union Tel	80⅝	80⅝	80⅜	81¼	81⅛
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Panama	———	———	———	———	125
Adams Express	———	107½	———	———	———
Wells-Fargo Express	———	79¼	———	79	———
American Express	———	66	———	66	———
United States Exp's	———	87¼	———	87½	———
New York Central	101¾	101¾	———	101¾	———
Erie	35¾	35⅝	———	35⅝	35⅝
Michigan Central	87½	———	87½	87½	———
Michigan Southern	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	———
Illinois Central	———	———	———	97½	———
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	87½	———	87½	87½	———
Chicago & Northw'n	40½	40	39¾	39½	40⅛
do preferred	———	———	———	69½	———
Rock Island	103⅛	103⅛	103¼	103¼	———
St. Paul, common	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	———
do preferred	———	———	———	62½	———
Wabash, common	———	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Fort Wayne	———	———	———	97½	———
Ohio & Mississippi	27½	27½	27½	27½	———
Union Pacific	36½	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	37
Chicago and Alton	———	———	———	99¼	———
Boston, L. & Erie	———	———	———	6½	———
Harlem	———	———	127½	129	———
Hannibal & St. Jos	———	———	12½	12½	———
C. C. & I. C	———	———	12¾	12¾	———
Money	6	6	6	6	6
Tennessee, new	———	———	74	———	74
Do new	———	———	71	———	71
S. Carolina, April	———	———	17	———	17
Do July	———	———	17	———	17
Missouri 6's	———	———	94	———	94

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central, sales	54¾	leave
Pennsylvania scrip, sales	104	———
Reading, sales	55¾	———
United Co.'s of New Jersey	133½	134
Oil Creek	8½	9
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½
Allegheny Valley 7.30's	89	89½
Central Transportation Company	———	45
Empire Transportation Com'y	53¼	———
P. C. & St. L. m'tge bonds	84	86

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 2, 1874.

The amount of transactions among the wholesale produce and commission houses today, was about an average day's trade. There was no remarkable activity in any particular direction, but a generally healthy trade was reported on all sides.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,132	Apples, bbls	47
Cheese, bxs	252	Corn, bushels	510
Barley, bushels	450	Rye, sks	170
Oats, bushels	2,666	Butter, pkgs	41
Bacon, tes	45	Potatoes, bushels	2,230
Hay, bales	455	Ice, tons	39
Peaches, crates	74		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market is steady and unchanged. Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat is quoted at $1 50@1 53 ₱ bushel; red winter $1 10@1 15. Corn steady at 91@92c for low mixed; car 92@93c for old. Oats easier; 62@63c for white; mixed 60@62c. Rye scarce, with sales at 95c@$1 00. Barley $1 10@1 15.

FLOUR—We quote as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00 for brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter do, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $4 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 00 ₱ bbl. No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 00; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts are advanced, being 453 bales yesterday. Prices are easy, as follows: Prime timothy baled $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do do $19 00@21 00; inferior do $17 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy sold as high as $30 00; No. 2 $25 00@26 00; second growth clover hay $20 00; mixed do $20 00@21 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95@$1 00 ₱ cwt.; shorts at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 30@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

ALE—We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; Western do at $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is well supplied and prices are firm. We quote at $2 00@2 50 per bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 65@70c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—We quote choice at 33@35c ₱ lb; medium 30c; poor to common grades are quoted at 18@25c.

BEANS—The market is easy. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50; medium $2 20@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20.

CHEESE—There is a somewhat better supply. We quote Ohio factory at 13@15½c; Western Reserve dairy 13½@14c; Switzer 17@18c. Receipts for the past week 600 boxes; last week 652 boxes.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern are quoted at $11 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is very firm at 23@24c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—The market is well supplied, and prices are unchanged. We quote at 3@4c ₱ lb wholesale.

LARD—We quote at 8½ ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 60@61c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@30c, as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady. We quote 1874's 42@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 15@25c.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 30c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—There is a large stock in market. We quote at 75@80c for car lots on track; 85@90c from store.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old, 60c per pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in good supply. We quote prime at $2 90@3 00 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way, at $3 05@3 10. Flax seed is more active at about $2 16 ₱ bushel; clover seed rather quiet at $6 00@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Are strong and advanced. We quote Jerseys at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $5 50@4 00.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

There was a fair trade, with prices unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb. Imperial.....20@20 1 00
Fancy.....21½@ Japan.....20@20 1 00
Choice.....23½@ Oolong.....25@ 85
Prime.....20 @ Young Hyson.....30@ 1 00
Good.....20 @ Souchong.....25@ 80
Low grades.....15 @ Molasses, ₱ gall.
Roasted Coffees. Strictly choice N O.....38@
Rio, in papers.....@ Good.....35@
Rio, in bulk, cash.....@ Medium.....30@
Java.....37 @ Demerara.....33@36

Sugars.

Standard A.....11¾@ Ex. white C. drips.....7¾
Standard B.....11¼@ Sugar drips.....6¾
Standard extra C.....10¾@ Lower grades.....4½@5
Standard hards.....10¼@ Rice.
Franklin extra C.....10¼@ Choice Carolina.....7¾
American extra C.....9¾@ Patna.....8¾
Atlantic C.....9¾@ Rangoon.....7¾@
Cubas.....9¾@ Syrups.
Porto Rico.....9¾@ Layers, ₱ box.....$3 40

Teas.

Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 Currants.....7¾@
Gunpowder.....50c@ 1 25 Prunes.....10@15c
Brown and Provisions—The market is moderately active at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 12½c; plain do 11c; shoulder canvassed, ₱ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear 10½c; dried beef, canvassed, 16c; beef tongues ₱ doz, ₱ 50@7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 9½c; rib sides, do, 10½c; clear rib sides, do, 10½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $23 00; prime mess, $21 00; mess beef, $22 00; prime, $20 00; hams, refined for summer use, in tes, ₱ lb 12½; bbls, do, 13½c; buckets, do, 13c; in 5-lb caddies, do, 17c; in 3-lb caddies, do, 17½c; in 3-lb pails, do, 18½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 18½c; in 6-lb do, 18c.

Fish—The market is moderately active at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: No. 1 extra mackerel, ₱ bbl, $11 00; No. 1 mess do.....21 00; medium, ₱ 100.. 6 50; Extra No. 1 shore, 20 00; Lake trout.....6 50; Extra No. 1 bay.....15 00; White fish.....6 50; No. 1 bay.....14 00; Lake herring.....4 25; Extra No. 1 herring.....12 00; Labrador herring 9 00; No. 2 herring.....12 00

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12½@13c ₱ gallon in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, winter strained, $1 10@1 12½ ₱ gallon; summer do, $1 00@1 05; No. 1, 95@96c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ lb for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALES—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Boss" ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 43 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 00@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $3 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $7 50@8 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $7 75@8 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $7 75@8 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $7 75@8 00 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HOLLWARE—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at $2 00@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines firm and higher at $1 08@1 10 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, 4@4½c for high test; common 3@3½c; black lead 5c; arsenic 2c; potash 9c; pearlash 10c. The market is very quiet and the trade is almost exclusively confined to soda ashes, transactions on other ashes being so limited as to make quotations nominal.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $3 00@3 25; whisk $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: 5 ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 25 ₱ kegs 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON—We quote: A Brown cottons 10½c; Eagle 10½c; Idaho 10c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 8½c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting 10½c; Nonantook 8½c; Pittsburgh 9½c; Juniata B fine 9c; Penn Mill 2-ounce bags 32c; do 2½ 40c; do 3-ounce bags 48c. Wicking, carpet chain 31c; do colored 33c; cotton batting 10c; cotton twine 30c. The market is active.

CEMENTS—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@4 00; Youghiogeny $3 00@3 50. Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon sq cuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₱ ₱.

FARINA—Boiling farinas 4@5c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hard wave papers 6@12c; bag starches 4½@6½c; soft papers 4@6½c; straw paper 4½@5c; rag news, 1½@1¾; book papers 2½@3½c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30 00 ₱ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 45@1 50; country at $1 30@1 35; 5-gallon kegs $1 00; 10 gallon, do $1 25; half barrels, $1 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 3, 1874.

There is little or no change to report, either as to the tone of the oil market here or elsewhere, nor as to the prices ruling. As pressed there would seem to be a lull in the oil trade; but we trust that ere long we shall be enabled to chronicle a return or brighter days, a larger demand and higher prices than are now ruling.

CRUDE.

We are reported sales upper road, spot, at $1 02¾@1 02¾; Titusville, $1 05. The sales were 3,500 barrels.

FARRELL.

The sales at this point were, in round numbers, 6,500 barrels, at the following figures:

3,000 bbls. United, at wells	72½c
1,000 bbls. United, at wells	73c
2,500 bbls. United, at wells	73 c

REFINED.

The refined market is quiet and firm, with prices unchanged. The governing rates of the market are 9¾c in car lots, f. o. b. at works. The usual advance charged on retail into from store.

OIL BARRELS.

We continue to quote city make at $1 45@1 50; country make at $1 30@1 35.

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—The *Courier* says: There is little change in the prices for oil and business was very quiet at all points. Sales: 2,400 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 02¾ 2,400 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 02¾ 200 bbls, upper road, Titusville Pipe.....1 05 3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....72½ 1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....73 2,500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....70

NEW YORK, October 2, closing 1.—Crude in bulk is again higher and strong; sales 1,000 bbls at 5¾c, and 10,000 bbls late yesterday at 5½c, closing at 5¾c. Refined is less active, but the few sales are at somewhat stronger prices. Sales 1,000 bbls, buyer 30 days, October, at 13½c; 2,500 delivered to Liverpool, October 31, at 12½c. Case strong at 17½@17¾c for shipment. Naphtha lic. for city. Philadelphia delivery offered as a steady tone to the market; sales of 2,500 bbls refined, delivered balance of the month, were made at 12¾c.

OIL CITY, October 2.—Market quiet and firm at $1 00.

TIDIOUTE, October 2.—Market dull at 70c bid.

ROUSEVILLE, October 2

CITY MATTERS.

Ministerial Association.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, will hold its next monthly meeting in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, Wood street, Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of October, 1874, at two o'clock P. M. Subject—"Temperance." Discussion to be opened by Dr. Jennings.

Allegheny Committees.

The Allegheny Health Committee met last evening, but transacted no business except to ask for a transfer of $100 from the contingent fund to the health appropriation.

The Gas Committee also met and approved bills to the amount of $300. They ordered a number of lamps for various localities, and adjourned.

Fire at Youngstown.

Yesterday morning early, a fire occurred at Youngstown, which destroyed Shields, Orr & Co.'s, stock of furniture, and the water from the engines damaged the stock of Wells & Moore, and John Sayres, dry goods, and Fowler Stambaugh & Co, hardware dealers. The total loss will reach $20,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Bold Robbery.

Some time during Thursday night some thieves entered the gun shop of John Fiecker, on West Diamond street, Allegheny, directly opposite the Mayor's office, and stole about two hundred dollars' worth of guns and pistols. The robbers gained admittance by cutting through the shutter of a rear window and forcing the window open. There is no clue to their identity.

Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Jacob Sowner, in the employ of the Hackenstein Brothers, was working on a stone wall on Fairmount street, Third ward, Allegheny, when the arm of the derrick used in hoisting the stone fell. Sowner ran to get out of the way and falling, cut head severely on some of the stones. If he had remained where he was he would not have been hurt, for the timber fell in the opposite direction.

Podicatory Services.

Dedicatory services will be held in the new Penn avenue Baptist Church on Sabbath next, October 4th. There will be a praise meeting of the Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Three services will be held during the day. Rev. Woodburn will preach in the morning at 10.30. Rev. Pearson at 3 P. M., and Rev. J. Gillespie at 7.30 in the evening. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all to be present.

No Compromise.

A true bill was recently returned by the Grand Jury against Peter Heckman, of Allegheny city, charging him with selling liquors on Sunday. Yesterday the prosecutor, Joseph K. Turner, asked permission of the court to withdraw the charge, as he was satisfied that the defendant meant to quit the business. He had closed his store and transferred his license, but Judge Sterrett declined to grant the request, observing that when there was a clear violation of the law it ought to be punished.

A Brakeman Killed.

Coroner McCahin received a dispatch yesterday morning from Kennedy's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, stating that a brakeman fell between two cars at that place, on Thursday, and was killed. The name of the deceased was not given. The coroner telegraphed that if there was any doubt as to the death being purely accidental, he would go and hold an inquest, otherwise he did not think it necessary. An answer was received during the afternoon that the death was purely accidental, and consequentially no inquest was held.

The Pipe Line Business.

Yesterday, in response to an invitation from the Refiners Association, a number of Councilmen took a trip to the East End with a view of examining the proposed route of the oil pipe line. The company drove to the mouth of Negley's run and took a look at the pumping works of the new Water Works, after which they followed the route up the run to Penn avenue, through which the pipes are to be laid. The different points of departure from Frankstown avenue were also visited and the line outlined by City Engineer Bailey and Mr. Dempster as to various routes proposed. After partaking of dinner at Point Breeze the party returned to the city much pleased with their trip.

Perseverance.

Yesterday morning a man named J. L. D. Hindman, residing at the corner of First avenue and Cherry alley, made four attempts to shuffle off this mortal coil. The first attempt was about four o'clock, when he deliberately went down to the Brownsville wharf, and, passing through the wharfboat on to the pack et, which was lying there, he walked across the boat and jumped into the river. Two gentlemen who were on the boat, followed him and pulled him out. Hindman had a half hour afterwards three more attempts of the same character were made by the would-be suicide, and on the last occasion he was arrested and taken to the lock-up.

The Home for Aged Women.

On Thursday afternoon the annual dinner took place at the Home for Aged Protestant Women, at Wilkinsburg, and was an exceedingly pleasant affair. The attendance of the friends and supporters of the institution was very large, and the dinner provided was of the very best. The "Home," we are happy to state, is in a prosperous condition, and all the appointments are of the most comfortable and pleasant description. There are twenty-five inmates at present, and their pleasant, homelike surroundings and the tender, cheerful care they receive render their declining years sunny and peaceful. May prosperity and liberal support never fail the "Home," and may the annual dinners always be as pleasant as this one.

Tried Without a Jury.

The first case under the act which authorizes suitors to choose a referee, who is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the State, and who can try the case just as a court and jury, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and not to any of the lower courts was referred yesterday to Hon. R. B. Carnahan. The parties to the suit were Charles Rook and the proprietors of the Central Hotel of this city. It is an action to recover $150 alleged to have been stolen from a guest who left his in the hotel on the night of the 29th of August, 1873. The question as to whether the hotel proprietors are responsible, in view of the fact that the hotel had provided a safe, and had put up printed notices in the hall, in the office and in the rooms of the hotel, notifying guests that they would not be responsible for the loss of money or other valuables, when not deposited in the safe. The decision of the referee is reserved.

Homœopathic Dispensary.

The number of prescriptions issued from this well known charitable institution for the month just closed was six hundred and eighty-seven. There were also one hundred and fifty-two visits made by the physicians of the dispensary staff, making a total of eight hundred and thirty-nine prescriptions in all.

During the quarter ending September 30th, there were issued two thousand two hundred and eighty six prescriptions issued and three hundred and ninety-eight visits made, in all two thousand six hundred and eighty-four prescriptions.

It is hardly necessary to call the attention of the public to the work that is being done by this institution. Its location is well known, and its popularity well established among those whom it is intended to benefit, namely, the poor of the city and vicinity who require medical or surgical attendance but are unable to pay a physician.

The dispensary is open between the hours of 11 and 12 M. and 2 and 3 P. M.

Allegheny Poor Board.

A monthly meeting of the Allegheny Poor Board was held yesterday afternoon. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Controller showed a balance on hand of $105 56 on Poor Fund No. 1, and $43 12 on Poor Fund No. 2.

The report of the Steward showed that on August 31st there were 120 inmates; admitted since, 31. Total, 170. Discharged, 25; died, 2. Remaining October 1st, 143. In the insane department, August 31st, 45; admitted since, 1; discharged, 1. Remaining October 1st, 45. The report was approved.

The report of the Physician for the quarter was read and received.

The Clerk's report showed that $368 12 had been expended, and $50 71 had been collected during the month.

Bills to the amount of $2,500, on Poor Fund No. 1, were presented and approved.

Mr. Isaac Reed, having removed from the Fifth ward to the Eleventh ward, tendered his resignation as a member of the Board. The resignation was accepted with great reluctance. Mr. W. W. Speer was elected as his successor.

The City Solicitor was requested to get an order from the Criminal Court to have Murphy sent to the Workhouse as a vagrant, it being impossible to keep him at the Poor Farm.

Bills were ordered to be paid in favor of James F. Beatty; interest on balance due on the farm.

The Board adjourned.

UP AND DOWN.

Professor Donaldson Makes a Brief Trip, all by Himself—He Comes Down Without Much Premeditation.

Such is the uncertainty of human affairs that the representatives of the evening papers do not yet know whether they are or not to become aeronauts. The big balloon, "P. T. Barnum," which was to have conveyed them cloudward yesterday was badly torn in a recent trip, and it was found that the torn silk could not possibly be repaired and the vast sack filled with gas, ready for the ascension, before six o'clock in the evening. This was deemed too late an hour to start, and the trip was accordingly postponed until this afternoon, when, if nothing more happens amiss, the party heretofore announced will go up in a balloon ascension had been promised for yesterday afternoon; a balloon ascension the people expected and a balloon ascension it was determined they should have. Accordingly Professor Donaldson hastily inflated the small balloon "Magenta," and started for the upper deep without companionship. The balloon was not very thoroughly filled with gas before starting, but there seemed no reason to apprehend any trouble, unless, indeed, the Professor should unexpectedly flash across it when a few hundred feet high and fill out of the ropes, for there was no basket attached to the car.

The ascension was made about half past four o'clock, Professor Donaldson standing serenely in the "riggings." The balloon took a southeasterly direction, after rising to a moderate height, and passed, not very swiftly, over this city. As it advanced it rose higher and higher, until it rode at a goodly height above the Monongahela river.

Then came trouble. The cold current of air along the river had an unwholesome effect upon the balloon, and it partially collapsed, and commenced to descend with a celerity that was painfully suggestive to the crowds of people who were watching its flight, and probably still more painfully suggestive to the solitary passenger. He had no ballast and could therefore throw out nothing save an occasional ejaculation, which did not have the effect of materially lightening the balloon.

The bottom of the balloon had gone pretty far up towards the top, giving it much the shape of an umbrella, and thereby the effect of a parachute, so that the descent was not so rapid as it would otherwise have been. Still the voyager alighted on the roof of an Ormsby glass house with a degree of promptitude that few but very energetic men would, not altogether approve. He escaped with only a few slight injuries, and is in good trim to take charge of the journalistic party this afternoon.

STREET COMMITTEE MEETING.

A Substitute for the Pipe Line Ordinance Approved—Expenditures for September —New Pavement for Sixth Street.

A regular meeting of the Street Committee was held last evening, Mr. Fulton in the chair.

PAY-ROLLS AND BILLS.

The pay-rolls of the Street Commissioners, having been examined by the sub-committee, were read and approved, as follows:

First district	$2,570 93
Second district	1,529 42
Third district	1,781 63
Fifth district	947 23
Sixth district	1,408 33
Seventh district	1,722 57
Engineer's pay-roll	968 99

The bill of Kelly & Miller, amounting to $40, for opening manholes, &c., was indefinitely postponed.

A bill of C. C. Kelly, for brick, included in the pay roll for the Third district, was thrown out on the ground that too high a price was charged.

The pay-roll of the Board of Viewers, amounting to $420 for the month of September.

The bill of Evan Jones, for $1,300, for repairs on Thirty-third street, was approved and ordered to be put on the September pay roll.

Similar action was taken as to the bill of Wm. Flinn, for repaving of Main street, Temperanceville, amounting to $1,48.

Mr. Dannals, from a sub-committee, reported in favor of repaving in front of the Monongahela House and First avenue with cobble stones.

NEW PAVEMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. Rafferty, from the special committee, presented a communication from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway, in which it is proposed to repave Sixth street with cobble stones at once, or, if the city desires to try asphaltic pavement, believing it to be the most durable, the company will lay outside the tracks, Ligonier stone or Lancaster stone laid in mosaic, provided the city release the company from the annual tax of $200 for five years.

The communication was received.

Mr. Rafferty thought the company should be made to live up to their agreement—to keep the street in good repair. He was opposed to experiments in their behalf.

Mr. H. Darlington, Mr. Meyran and others thought the offer to lay a stone pavement a good one.

Mr. Darlington offered a resolution recommending Councils to accept the proposition to lay Ligonier stone under the direction of the City Engineer. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Darlington, previous action of the committee on the paving of Duquesne Way at the Allegheny bridge landing was reconsidered.

Mr. Darlington moved that an ordinance be ordered for the paving. Carried.

NEW PIPE LINE ORDINANCE.

Council business was now taken up, and the ordinance granting the Pittsburgh Refiners' Association right of way to lay pipe line and branches was read.

Mr. Adams offered a substitute which grants the privilege to lay a line or lines of pipe from a point on the Allegheny river at or near Negley's, over such streets, lanes, roads, alleys or avenues, to, across or along Frankstown avenue, thence to the Pennsylvania Railroad, crossing the same at Dallas, Homewood, Long or Brushton avenues, thence to such streets, &c., to reach Nine Mile run at the Monongahela river, with such branches to connect refineries, &c.

Mr. Rafferty moved to amend by granting the privilege of running crude oil also.

Mr. Robinson objected strongly, and said it would result in the running of the scum of oil into the Monongahela river, by which the water there would be injured. The South Side used the Monongahela water and don't want it filled with oil.

It was stated that it would not do to run crude oil through the pipe, and that the Refiners Association did not want such privilege, upon which Mr. Rafferty withdrew his motion to amend.

On motion, Mr. S. S. Waring was granted the privilege of addressing the committee.

Mr. Waring said the pipe used for transporting oil was generally two and one-half inches in diameter. It is much heavier than gas pipe and will bear a pressure of 1,600 pounds to the square inch. It was the intention of the company to lay their pipe under ground beyond the reach of frost and out of reach of interference. They did not intend to have more than one line, but to secure themselves against future interference or trouble they desired the privilege of several routes.

After some discussion an amendment was carried as follows: that said pipe shall be laid and work done in accordance with directions of the Street and Road Committee and supervision of the City Engineer.

The ordinance as amended was then approved.

A communication for the Sharpsburg bridge company, asking an improvement of the street leading from that bridge, was read.

After some discussion the commissioners of the district were instructed to improve the street and make it passable.

At this point it was found that there was not a quorum in attendance, several members having left, whereupon the committee adjourned.

THE ISABELLA FURNACES.

Economical Production of Iron.

The New York *Times*, in speaking of the largely increased production of iron by the Isabella furnace, (which has been reported in our columns from time to time,) remarks as follows:

We lately advertised in these columns to the immense facilities for economical production of iron which was in course of being effected through the energy and skill of the managers of the celebrated Isabella furnaces at Pittsburgh. Previous to recent experiments made on one of them, the average capacity of these two furnaces was not more than 200 tons each per week, and tons a week. During the second week of July the production of the smaller of the two furnaces, which is the one at present in operation, was largely increased, and during the four weeks then commenced the average weekly production attained the high figure of five hundred and seventy-eight tons. A further prosecution of the same line of experiment has resulted in attaining for the four weeks ending September 19th a weekly average of 613 tons. Should experiments with the larger furnace prove equally as successful—a result which there is every reason to anticipate—the two furnaces, instead of turning out one thousand tons of pig-iron per week, as heretofore, will produce, in round proximate, at least thirteen hundred tons. This advance of thirty per cent in productive power involves a saving in capital, in labor, and in coal—is, in fact, an immense advance towards the cheapening of production from iron. It is remembered that during the last three years the prices of coal in England have advanced about one-third, that effect of course to gain above recorded on the position of the United States in the industrial competition of the world may be readily imagined.

THE OIL TRADE.

What a Cleveland Paper Says About Railroad Freights.

The Cleveland *Leader* of October 1st, in discussing the question of oil freights and the oil trade, has the following to say:

"Pittsburgh is also in arms against freight discrimination in favor of Cleveland and in favor of Cleveland as a refining point. This may be true, but Cleveland's superiority is nothing enhanced by the change. It is foolish to suppose that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose interests center so largely in Pittsburgh, should do that which would drive an important business to Cleveland. Cleveland has for years been the center of the oil refining trade. Oil is now sent from this point to the seaboard at New York or Philadelphia at forty-two cents per barrel less than from Pittsburgh. This has been accomplished mainly because of the large business carried on in Cleveland in this channel. Yet the refiners have held no meeting to protest, nor has any other action been taken. Pittsburgh, who will have a general assembly to-morrow at Parker's Landing. While gathered together they should also discuss the question of a cessation in oil production. All the combination of railways, refiners and pipe lines cannot injure the producers as much as the over-production, which has been almost solely instrumental in reducing the value of oil to its present nothingness."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, city, bankrupts. Upon petition of Bennett & Moorhead, assignees, an order was made for the private sale of the following personal property, to wit: Nine horses, one mule and a small lot of office furniture. And on like petition filed, an order was made allowing the said assignees to ascertain by agreement with certain creditors holding mortgages upon parts of the Continental Company, to secure the payment of the debts owing them by said bankrupts, and to make certain settlements thereof, in accordance with the statement made in said petition.

Robert Fulton Caldwell, bankrupt. On petition of the assignees presented, an order was made for the examination of F. P. Padden, before Register Shafer, cancelling any property in his possession of said bankrupt and his business transactions with said bankrupt.

M. Wachtel, Kenosha county, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of the property as a whole or in parcels, as the said assignee may deem for the best interests of the creditors, of bankrupt's state, consisting of clothing and wearing apparel.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirpatrick and White.

The case of Hertz, for use of Hostetter, vs. the Standard Oil Company, still engages the attention of Judge Ewing.

Joseph McGinley, Wm. Adams and John Gardner, an action to recover two-fifths of a scow in a dispute over a boat.

In the case of John Comyer vs. Joseph M. Carson, an action in replevin, a verdict was returned for the defendant.

Geo. F. Hill, for use, vs. Geo. T. Oliver, administrator of David Rodney, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $5,508 26.

D. S. Evans vs. Sam W. Carr, action for professional services. Verdict for the plaintiff for $171 65.

A. Culbertson vs. John Newton, an action in replevin. Verdict for $200 in favor of the plaintiff.

The case of the Franklin Savings Bank vs. George K. Wise, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

William Hespenhide & Co. vs. R. Hemingray. On trial. This is an action to recover a clothing bill for which the defendant owns security.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of Oliver O. Phillips vs. William Chambers, an action to recover for stone sold, the jury found for the plaintiff for the sum of $189 50.

Hall for use vs. Saddler. Order made allowing the sheriff to pay out the amount appropriated to plaintiff in this case, and balance ordered to remain in his hands to await the decision of the Court on the exceptions filed to the distribution by the sheriff.

The arbitrators announced who to go on a balloon ascension had been promised for yesterday afternoon; a balloon ascension the people expected and a balloon ascension it was determined they should have. Accordingly Professor Donaldson hastily inflated the small balloon "Magenta," and started for the upper deep without companionship. The balloon was not very thoroughly filled with gas before starting, but there seemed no reason to apprehend any trouble, unless, indeed, the Professor should unexpectedly flash across it when a few hundred feet high and fill out of the ropes, for there was no basket attached to the car.

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THE PIPE LINE ORDINANCE.

The Powers and Duties of the City Councils.

The proposition now before the City Councils, to grant to the Refiners' Association of Pittsburgh, the privilege to lay a line or lines of pipe, in the streets of the city, from a point near Negley's Run to a point near Nine Mile Run, is one which should receive careful consideration. The refiners deem this grant absolutely essential, in order to save the refining interests of this city from utter ruin, owing to the alleged unjust discrimination of the railroad companies. The purpose of the Refiners' Association is, to transport the refined oil from the refineries to the railroads, through these pipes. In other words the line can be made to connect with the Allegheny Valley road, at its northern end, with the Pennsylvania road, about midway, and with the Connellsville road, at its southern terminus. The advantages claimed in conveying oil through pipes, instead of in cars, are as follows:

While it will saw double as much lumber as any ordinary upright saw, it can be run by a less power, and while cutting 100 feet per inch lumber, it will save 229 feet over any other saw in use. Ordinary saws cut a kerf (the aperture made by the saw) from five-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch, while this saw will cut a kerf of scant one-eighth of an inch.

Mr. Young has the sole right of this county, and is now engaged in introducing the saw in this State. He is an experienced saw mill man, as he has been engaged in that business for many years. He thoroughly understands his business, as will be seen by visiting his mill, which is being built on a scale superior to any of the kind in this section, and will be run by his own architect and millwright. For convenience it cannot be surpassed by any mill in the country. He has the agency for the best qualities of steel, and have heretofore had the best that could be had. Any young man wishing to encourage home industry, ordered one of them to be made at the saw manufactory of Lippincott & Co., which proved to be far superior to any of the saws which he has had used. He now intends to have this firm make all his saws. We would advise all who are in need of anything in the line to give Mr. Young a call before purchasing elsewhere. The saving of lumber in sawing enables him to put Class a better grade of lumber and sell at the same price as other mills. Taking the quality of lumber into consideration, the smoothness when manufactured, into consideration, it is no wonder that this mill has orders enough for flats, barges and carpenter bills to run full time while some of our mills are doing little or nothing.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Receipts for the Month of September—Nuisances Abated.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. House in the chair.

The health office, reported as follows for the month of September:

Number of nuisances abated	482
Number of permits granted	117
Number of visits instituted	1,200

The receipts were as follows:

From clearing permits	$23 00
From plumbers' permits	70 00
For removal of dead animals	17 00
	$371 00
Expenditures	9 05
	$361 95

The report was accepted.

Dr. W. Snively, physician, reported for the month the whole number of deaths were 290, an excess of five over the corrected list.

The bill of the Pallmaster for removal of dead animals of which owners were not found, amounting to $45 50 was approved.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Adams played *Lord Clancarty* last night, for his farewell benefit, before a very large and cultivated audience. It was the best performance of the week and gave very general satisfaction. The same play will be repeated at the matinee and this evening. As these will be the last opportunities to see the representation of "Clancarty," there will be crowded houses to enjoy them.

Monday evening Miss Adelaide Randolph opens an engagement at the Opera House. Of Miss Randolph's genius and talent an exchange says:

Nothing that has been said or written adequately describes the wonderful charm of her acting, or her grace and beauty of person. She is in every line a woman of refinement and elegance to the heart." Uniting natural gifts of the highest order with the utmost cunning of the highest art, she has added to these qualities the greatest acquisition that the American stage has had in many years. We offer this declaration unqualifiedly, protesting that truth demands it, and nothing less.

The year which she played "Fat Wallack's was one of continual triumph for her, even though she was confined to the lighter range of pieces which constitute the chief attractions of that theater. And as indicating something of the estimation in which she was held by the metropolis, we append a letter written by Wm. Winter, the clear-headed and accomplished critic of the New York *Tribune*, during the evening of her departure for California in July, 1873.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1873.

Dear Miss Randolph:

The news that you told me on Saturday night seems very dreary. Your departure seems a great loss for the stage; and for my own part, I shall be very lonely when I can no longer hear your voice. If at this time I could say anything to turn you from your purpose of going (unless, indeed, your good fortune were to be impaired) I should say it very gladly. But that, I suppose, would be impossible—and it only remains to say good-bye.

Wherever you go you will win new admiration and regard. It could not be otherwise with such gifted genius and such winning beauty. I have tried, as you know, to express in printed words my sense of both—and cannot in private refrain from saying that your acquaintance has been to me a source of deep delight. I hope that your heart will not be wholly away from us—that your thoughts will sometimes stray back to this city of Babylon, and linger with those to cherish your memory here.

I may not ever see you again—but I shall never forget you.

Faithfully yours,
WILLIAM WINTER.

Roman Hippodrome.

This monster exhibition will be available to the people of this vicinity for one week longer. Its character is so generally understood now, that little need be said concerning it. The immense crowds which were attracted to Union park yesterday afternoon and last night indicate the popularity and success of the enterprise. One fact, comforting to the cautious or nervous visitor is that, no matter how many people attend, there is a good seat for each, while entrance and exit, by means of the capacious vestibules are easy and expeditious. The pavilion is well filled at each exhibition, and is a magnificent sight to see such an assemblage together. Again, the band is the best that ever came here in such a capacity, its selections being classical and its execution artistic. All these considerations are apart from the attractions of the exhibition proper. Of these latter we have frequently given an opinion, and every successive visit confirms our first verdict. Indeed, it requires more than one or two visits to appreciate the whole performance. When the time than Saturday afternoon or evening for a visit to the model exhibition of the century?

MR. GEORGE LOWRY, who has been connected with the Pittsburgh Gas Company ever since its organization, has resigned his position, and retired from the service of the company. Few men in the city can boast as long and as satisfactory a term of service as Mr. Lowen.

IF YOU want an album, a pocket-book, a pictorial or story paper, a school-book, or any thing in that line, about the best place in the city to get it is No. 45 Fifth avenue. Their stock is always large and varied, and you can always get what you want. Give Gilden fenney & Hess a call.

THE evening officer J. B. Jones, of the Allegheny police force, arrested a man giving his name as James Muldoon. He encountered the man on Chestnut street, and as Muldoon was dressed in Penitentiary clothes, and could give no satisfactory account of himself, the officer locked him up.

THE will of John Jacob Graw, late of the city of Allegheny, was filed yesterday in the office of Register Gray. The decedent divides the property between his wife Anna and his children. The former is to receive the income for in case she does the whole of the property reverts to the children. The wife of decedent is appointed sole executrix.

MR. HENRY WIRTZ, the express messenger who was injured by the accident on the Ben Avon branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, died of his injuries yesterday morning at his home, No. 23 Sandusky street, in this city. For a time strong hopes were entertained of his recovery, but they were destined to disappointment. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

A MAN, calling himself Capt. D. Pierce, has been arrested and held for a hearing on a charge of passing a fraudulent check for sixty dollars upon Mr. Alburtus Guenther, a well known furnishing store on Fifth avenue. He called at the store several days since, bought goods to the amount of the check, paid for them, and presented the check, which purported to have been drawn by R. S. Wilson & Co. The check was cashed, but when it was presented at bank it was found to be bogus. Mr. Aiken has charge of the case, and Monday morning and had him arrested. All the good were recovered.

Pittsburgh Monumental
Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.
ALEXANDER CASKEY.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sulphite of Lime
Sulphite of Lime
will keep cider sweet and in excellent condition for any length of time. Persons desirous of preserving this wholesome beverage during the fall and winter can do so, at a very small cost, by using this preparation. It does not affect the taste of cider, but improves the cider in the least degree, and its use is accompanied by very little trouble. Sold very cheap. Wholesale and retail. ty

McCLARREN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 88 Market street.

Also, 67 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield and Fifth avenue, dealers in and importers of pure drugs, chemicals, fine perfumery, French and English perfumery and soaps, Saunders' face powder, Atkinson's White Rose, Lubin's extracts, sponges, brushes, fancy hair and tooth brushes, Buffalo dressing combs, fine sponges, English and Scotch ales and Dublin stout, Scotch oatmeal. All genuine and at low prices.

Best Flours in the Market

are the Pearl Steam Mills two star, made from best Kentucky white wheat; Pittsburgh City Mills star, from primest Indiana, Illinois amber and Michigan white wheat, all manufactured and guaranteed by Marshall, Kennedys & Co.

N. B.—See that the firm's name is on each barrel or sack* MTUFS

$10 to $1,000

invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent a month. Send for pamphlets. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. q*

Personal.

Mr. Mulanbring, our popular tailor and draper, of No. 28 Fifth avenue, is, we understand, about closing his business in this city, having accepted an offer of managing an extensive tailoring establishment in London. In view of which he is now offering his immense stock of foreign and domestic goods at greatly reduced prices. We would suggest to the public generally the propriety of examining Mr. Mulanbring's stock before purchasing elsewhere. TTh5

THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Monthly Reports—Gas for the Alms House.

A regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kincaid in the chair.

After the usual opening proceedings, the regular monthly reports for September were presented, as follows:

Dr. George Purviance, physician of the first district, made 74 visits and had 32 office patient's visits.

Dr. A. V. Chessrow, physician of the South Side district, made 102 visits, had 25 office patient's visits and issued 32 prescriptions.

Dr. Isaiah Ward, physician at the alms house, reported that there were 10 cases admitted to the hospital. There were five persons discharged, two of eighteen months' treatment. There was one death and three births during the month.

Mr. W. S. Bullock, Superintendent of the City Farm, reported as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates house, September 1, 1874	161	88	249
Admitted during the month	16	13	29
	177	101	278
Discharged	6	6	12
	171	95	266
Eloped	1	3	4
	170	92	262
Died	1	...	1
Total remaining October 1, 1874	169	92	261

making an increase of twelve during the month.

Number of tramps accommodated.....94
Number of meals given.....192

The reports were accepted.

Considerable discussion took place in the matter of the bill of the Board against the Pittsburgh, Charleston and Virginia Railroad Company for the construction of the fence at the farm along the railroad track. Finally, the secretary of the Board was instructed to proceed against the company.

The Secretary reported a balance on hand October 1st, of $2,962 64.

Bills were ordered to be paid amounting to $15,230 80.

The matter of lighting the Almshouse with gas was again taken up, and Mr. Douglass, from the committee appointed to inquire into the matter, read the bid of Messrs. Smith & Goldthorpe, who offer to put in an apparatus to make the gas and lay all the pipes, pendants and brackets through the building for $792.

On motion of Mr. Rowley, the committee was authorized to make a contract with Messrs. Smith & Goldthorpe as per offer.

After the transaction of some further business not of public interest, the Board adjourned.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop Janes is said to be still slowly improving, but is not yet able to leave his home.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, is on a visit to Washington, the guest of Mrs. W. T. Sherman.

Rev. Moses Coit Tyler has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Second Church of Middletown, Conn.

The report gains currency that Dr. McKaig, of Chicago, is to be called to Robert Laird Collier's pulpit.

Bishop Harris left Copenhagen, Denmark, in good health, on the evening of September 2, for Berlin.

Mr. Richard W. Jenkins, a native of Wales, and a graduate of Bangor Seminary, was ordained pastor of the church in Winthrop, September 15.

The Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, opens under encouraging auspices. The attendance is large and the religious interest deep and general.

Rev. J. W. Ellis, former pastor of the Third Methodist Church, is now stationed at Lincoln, Nebraska, and has been cordially received in his new work.

Rev. D. W. Chandler, of the Erie Conference, pastor for the last two years at Windham, Ohio, has been appointed to Foochow, China, and will sail soon.

Rev. John W. Hill, of the Erie Conference, died in Sprinfield, Erie county, Pa., September 23, in the seventy-second year of his age, and fiftieth of his ministry.

Rev. E. A. Lecompte, for the lastsix years pastor of the First Church of Syracuse, New York, has accepted a call to the Werthen street Church, Lowell, Massachusetts.

The Rev. Lloyd Morgan, of the Apollo Baptist Church, has been assisting the Rev. Mr. Shadrach, of Saltsburg, in a series of special services during the past week.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church, of this city, have given a unanimous call to Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, of Louisville, Kentucky, who is to commence his labors this month.

The Erie Conference has secured $13,000 on the Kingsley Professorship in the Allegheny College. $5,000 additional was subscribed during the late session of the Conference.

At a meeting of the Baltimore Presbytery, on the 18th ult., the pastoral relation was dissolved between the Rev. Mr. Maxwell and the Twelfth Presbyterian Church, Baltimore.

A new Baptist Association has just been organized by churches lying along and between the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri River railroads west of York county, Nebraska.

President J. H. Hull and Rev. J. L. Simpson, of the (non-Episcopal) Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, are on a fraternal visit to the Muskingum Conference, now in session at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.

Rev. J. P. Davis withdrew from the M. E. Church at the late session of the Southern Illinois Conference, and we understand that it is probable he will unite with the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Rev. M. B. Taylor, pastor of the Methodist Church at Brownsville, Pa., was married, September 22d, to Miss Mary A. Johnsoll, at Davenport, Iowa, Rev. Alexander Clark, of this city, pronouncing the service.

The wife of the Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, of Chicago, a brilliant, beautiful and noble woman, known to large circles of friends in Brooklin and at the West, died sud-denly, of heart disease, at Berne, Switzerland, on the 17th of September.

Rev. Dr. McCauley, delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States to the Wesleyan Conference in England, reached Jersey City in good health on the 20th. He reports himself as being much gratified with his visit.

Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., the venerable ex-President of Harvard, has recently revised and enlarged a lecture which he read "Geometry and Faith," and published it anew in the *Unitarian Quarterly*: thence it will be reprinted by the Putnams.

The Missouri Conference, M. E. Church South, met at St. Joseph, September 16. Bishop Keener presided, assisted by Bishop Marvin. Rev. Dr. J. D. Vincent was elected secretary. The Conference voted three to one against the temperance amendment.

Dr. C. F. Deems seems to be emulating Mr. Beecher in the variety and multiplicity of his labors. In addition to his pulpit and pastoral work, and the editorial management of the *Christian Age*, he has assumed the Presidency of Rutger's Female College.

Mrs. Dr. Palmer still lingers, but is gradually sinking. Her phisical sight, says the New York *Advocate*, has been entirely gone for several days, but through her spiritual vision she looks out upon the Celestial city with abundant hope of a speedy enterance.

Bishop Carman, the recently elected Bishop of the M. E. Church, Canada, is one of the most scholarly men in that Connection. For seventeen years he was principal of the head of the literary institutions of the church, and at the time of his election was President of the Albert University.

The Right Rev. Bishop Gross, Roman Catholic prelate of Savannah, has arrived in New York, for the purpose of soliciting funds to aid in the completion of a college at Macon, Ga. He will lecture at the Cooper Union on Sunday evening, October 11th, on the subject of the "Church and her Combats."

The Wesleyans,—the British American Conference, and the New Connection Methodists, of Canada, have organized a union in one denomination. The new body numbers over one hundred thousand members. The various branches of Methodists in the United States are fraternizing, and something more substantial may be the result.

Lazy Collegians.

The four years that a young man is in college must be preceded by at least three years of laborious preparation. These seven years of mental work have, in a certain sense, taught him to forget how to toil with his hands. He is not fit physically "to dig" and to engage in those occupations which are half manual, half mental, into which he is thrust to establish, as in a sort of trial, his ability to aid in the stress and struggle of life. A man who has spent seven years at his trade knows precisely what to do in his calling and how to do it; but our graduate knows his books, which, alas! the hurried world don't want; he is familiar with Greece and Rome, but cannot keep accounts; he can tell you of Olympus, but cannot tell you the cost of fractional bushels at fractional prices. He is a boy yet; he must yet begin to learn the "art of living"—a trade of some kind he must have. Meanwhile the world goes on; he stands in the market-place because no one has hired him, and so doing he has all the appearance of an idler. Again, many seek a college education, expecting thus to escape drudgery. They go into college that they may not work, and they avoid it while there it exeuses will avail; and when they have their diplomas in their hands they are still resolute not to labor if possible. They are applicants for some place that has for its chief recommendation—a salary. This class is largely made up of spoiled boys, thought by aunts or grandmothers to be too delicate, too smart, or too handsome to drudge in the house, shop or on the farm; and it has many recruits from city households, because there is no work to be done, no wood to split, water to be drawn or garden to be tilled. For with a large number of people doing work is like chewing tobacco—a habit to be acquired, and when acquired followed as a habit.—*New York School Journal.*

A Voice from the Tombs.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

We may as well argue ourselves unknown at once, by confessing that we do not know John Miller; and yet, like the strange gentleman whom Hood saw walking on the opposite side of the street, we feel, from his miraculously dignified address, that he must be somebody in particular. He who thus emerges from his native obscurity just before the day of election, and, in an address of frightful length, summons from the graves in which their treason laid them his Democratic cohorts, can be no ordinary mortal, if he be mortal at all—which we doubt. It is as if Gabriel had blown his trumpet, and caused church-yards to yawn and graves give up their dead.

That there was a race of Democrats once there can be but little doubt. History is full of their names and deeds. There was Jeff Davis and Toombs and Floyd and millions of followers, but they died their political deaths long ago, and were buried out of sight. The mummied Pharoah's are not more dead than they, and it would be just as wise and pertinent for John Miller to stand at the doors of the Egyptian tombs, bidding them dead to rise and vote the Democratic ticket, as to issue a similar address in Pennsylvania to that lost race of men once known as Democrats. Why should John Miller thus disturb the dead? Why should he go round and about the graveyards vainly attempting to restore those to life for whom there can be no resurrection